



Daily Report

East Asia

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CONTENTS

13 October 1987

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

U.S. Military Housing Affects Local Election	1
Housing Opponent Reelected	1
Agriculture Ministry Official To Visit U.S.	1
Gandhi Makes Stopover; Nakasone Pledges Aid	1
Discusses Gulf War	2
Thailand's Prem Seeks Capital, Technology	2
Wants Long-Term Projects	2
Sudanese Prime Minister Begins 6-Day Visit	3
Three LDP President Contenders Hold Talks	3
Candidates Urge Party Unity	3

Mongolia

Sodnom Receives Visiting Cuban Delegation	4
Protocol Signed	4
Balhaajab Meets Intersputnik Participants	4
Balhaajab Ends Meeting on October Revolution	4
Culture Minister Leads Delegation to Hanoi	5
Newspaper Article on Environmental Problems	5

North Korea

South Urged To Reconsider Olympic Proposal	5
Aims of Propaganda on Boat Sinking Assessed [NODONG SINMUN 11 Oct]	6
CPRF Issues Statement	7
Kim Il-song Receives Cuban Delegation	8
Cuban Delegation Departs	8
KPA Delegation Departs on China Tour	8
Kim Il-song Receives Burundian Envoy	8
Soviet Envoy Marks Relations Anniversary	8
Press on No Tae-u's Remarks About Kwangu	8
KCNA Accuses South of Election Fraud	9
Commentary Urges 'Neutral Cabinet' in South	9
Founding Anniversary of WPK Noted	10
CPC Sends Flowers	10
SKNDF Greet Kim Il-song	10
O Chin-u Attends Academy Anniversary	11

South Korea

Assembly Approves Constitutional Revision	12
More on Amendment [THE KOREA TIMES 13 Oct]	12
Report on Main Contents [THE KOREA TIMES 13 Oct]	13
Presidential Election 'Likely' 18 December	16
Kim Yong-sam Officially Announces Candidacy	16
Further on Declaration	17
Answers Questions on Decision [THE KOREA HERALD 11 Oct]	17
Kim Tae-chung's Reaction [THE KOREA TIMES 11 Oct]	19
Declaration Not Recognized [THE KOREA TIMES 11 Oct]	19
DJP Reaction [THE KOREA TIMES 11 Oct]	20

Interview With RDP President Kim Yong-sam [KYONGHYANG SINMUN 8 OCT]	20
Announces Unification Plan [THE KOREA TIMES 13 Oct]	22
Police To Deter College Political Gatherings [THE KOREA HERALD 11 Oct]	23
Yi Ung-hui on Tasks Facing National Press	23
Deputy Premier Chong on U.S. Protectionism	24
Minister Says Investment in U.S. To Increase	24
Inchon Rally Denounces North's Ship Attack [THE KOREA TIMES 11 Oct]	25
Bloc Countries Plan To Attend Olympics	25

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

U Ne Win Views Economy at Party Meeting	26
Fourth People's Assembly Holds 2-Day Meeting	27
Report on Opening Session	27
Report on Closing Session	28
36 Foreigners Among 49 Killed in Plane Crash	28

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Defense Minister on Incursion Into Johor [BERITA HARIAN 5 Oct]	30
5-Nation Military Exercise Begins	31
Activities of Visiting PNG Governor	31
Mahathir Hosts Dinner	31
Ends 5-Day Visit	31
Mahathir Leaves for Commonwealth Meeting	32
View on Mahathir's Role	32
CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Pays 4-Day Visit	32

Singapore

PNG Governor General Arrives for Visit	33
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Cambodia

Communique Announces SRV Troop Withdrawal	33
Hun Sen Sends Message to UN Secretary General	33
SPK Labels Latest Proposal as 'Realistic'	34
Editorial Hails Proposed Political Proposal	35
Radio on Political Solution Proposal	36
Sihanouk Welcomes Talks on Possible Solution [VOK]	38

Laos

Comments on PRK Political Proposal	38
Government Statement	38
Radio Commentary	39
Newspaper Article	40
Writes Note With SRV to UN	40
Report on Phoun Sipaseut UN Speech	41
U.S. World Propaganda Network Viewed	42

Philippines

Aquino Says Martial Law Only If Necessary	43
Ileto Agrees With Aquino [AFP]	43
Senate Drafts Contingency Plan	43
Fugitive Gen Zumel Vows Another Coup	44

Aquino Expresses Willingness To Meet Honasan [AFP]	44
Enrile Urges Honasan To Surrender	45
Aquino Expected To Replace Cabinet Members	45
Newspapers View U.S. Political Influence	45
Aiding Anti-Aquino Forces [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 9 Oct]	45
Anti-American Neurosis Noted [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 8 Oct]	46
Bases Causing Interventionism [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 9 Oct]	47
Cebu Reporter Killed by Suspected NPA [AFP]	48
NDF Says Government Proposed New Peace Talks [MALAYA 13 Oct]	48
Aquino Wants Formal NDF Request	49
NDF Willing To Reopen Talks [AFP]	49
Communists Said Switching Allegiance to USSR	
[Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 12 Oct]	49
Daily on Conflicting Reports of AFP-NPA War [MANILA BULLETIN 9 Oct]	50
Thousands Demonstrate for Wage Increase [AFP]	51
Fails To Gain Wide Support	52
Laurel, Enrile Alliance Said Taking Shape [AFP]	52

Thailand

SRV Urged To Release Detained Fishermen	52
USSR Official Says SRV Cannot Be Pressured [BANGKOK POST 10 Oct]	53
Impact of Sino-Soviet Relations on SRV Viewed	53
PRK Demilitarized Border Plan Rejected [THE NATION 10 Oct]	54
Daily Views Food Shortage in Indochina [SIAM RAT 9 Oct]	54
PRC State Councillor Arrives for Visit [ZHONG HUA RIBAO 10 Oct]	55
Daily Welcomes Policy on Dalai Lama [XING XIAN RIBAO 7 Oct]	55
Spokesman on Crown Prince's Japan Visit [MATICHON 9 Oct]	56
Australian Minister on Refugee Resettlement [BANGKOK POST 13 Oct]	57

Vietnam

MIA Claims Labeled Political Provocation [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Oct]	57
U.S. Congressman Criticized [NHAN DAN 11 Oct]	58
China Asked To Help Find Missing Plane, Pilot	58
Radio Carries Troop Withdrawal Announcement	58
Reaction to PRK's 8 October Proposal [NHAN DAN 10 Oct]	59
Cambodian Envoy Meets Press	60
Western Media Comments	60
Czechoslovak Press Comments	60

Japan

U.S. Military Housing Affects Local Election

OW110803 Tokyo KYODO in English 0754 GMT
11 Oct 87

[Text] Zushi, Kanagawa Pref., Oct. 11 KYODO—Residents of the seaside community in Zushi in Kanagawa Prefecture went to the polls Sunday to elect a mayor in a vote that will determine municipal action regarding a proposed U.S. military housing complex in a nearby nature preserve.

Three candidates—Kiichiro Tomino, 43, former Mayor Torayoshi Mishima, 74, and Gan Takada, 57—are vying for the mayoral seat in Zushi, where there is a long-running dispute between opponents and supporters of the Ikego Hills housing plan.

Municipal officials said the ballots will be opened Monday morning and the results will be available by noon the same day.

Tomino resigned in late August to force the election in the hope of testing local opinion on the latest mediation plan proposed by Kanagawa Prefectural Governor Kazuji Nagasu. The plan called for a 16-percent reduction in the building site area to minimize the effect on the environment.

A large number of local citizens of the bed-town community, situated south of Yokohama region near the U.S. forces Yokosuka naval base, have consistently opposed the plan, arguing that the Ikego site is one of the last nature preserves in the densely populated region and should be protected.

The U.S. military housing plan has become a dominant local issue in Zushi, taking residents to the polls on previous occasions in just three years.

Original plans devised by the government's Defense Facilities Administration Bureau called for construction of a 920-unit complex to alleviate a housing shortage for U.S. service personnel stationed in Yokosuka.

The mediation plan backed by former Mayor Mishima, who was defeated by Tomino over the same issue in the last mayoral election in 1984, proposes the construction of 820 apartments on a smaller site.

Regardless of the election result, the government is determined to proceed with some form of development, which government officials say is necessary to fulfill Japan's responsibilities as stipulated in the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

Officials have already completed an environmental assessment, the final one blocking construction, and initiated site preparation at Ikego on September 30 amid protests from small groups of local residents.

Housing Opponent Reelected

OW130200 Tokyo NHK General Television Network
in Japanese 0300 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Ballots were tallied this morning in the Zushi mayoral election in Kanagawa Prefecture, in which proponents and opponents again contended over the propriety of a U.S. military housing project. As a result, Kiichiro Tomino, opponent of the housing project, was reelected, again defeating Torayoshi Mishima, proponent of the project, as in the mayoral election 3 years ago [by a margin of 2,426 votes]. [passage omitted]

Answering reporters' questions on the result of the election, Prime Minister Nakasone said: The government finds the outcome regrettable, but we will exert further efforts to obtain the residents' understanding.

Meanwhile, at a press conference this morning, Chief Cabinet Secretary Gotoda said: The government accepts the result of the election as a fact. Regarding the U.S. military housing construction project, the government is carrying it out after drastically modifying it on the basis of an environmental assessment survey conducted by the Kanagawa Prefectural government and hearing the residents' views. There is not the slightest change in the government's position.

Agriculture Ministry Official To Visit U.S.

OW091227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1212 GMT
9 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 KYODO—The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries said Friday it has decided to send the ministry's economic affairs bureau chief, Hidero Maki, to Washington for both working-level consultations and Japan-U.S. industrial structure adjustment talks to be held Tuesday through Thursday.

Maki is also expected to hold bilateral negotiations separately with U.S. deputy trade representative Michael Smith to settle a dispute over Japan's import curbs on 12 agricultural products.

Gandhi Makes Stopover; Nakasone Pledges Aid

OW120401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT
12 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told his Indian counterpart Rajiv Gandhi Monday that Japan will extend a 29.5 billion yen commodity loan to India for relief of drought damage.

Nakasone met Gandhi at his official residence Monday morning after Gandhi arrived in Tokyo earlier on a one-day stopover en route to Canada and the United States.

The loan will be extended at India's request in addition to a 68.5 billion yen loan decided last month which is being extended to India as economic cooperation for this year.

India will use the commodity loan mainly for imports of edible oil.

Discusses Gulf War

*OW120607 Tokyo KYODO in English 0443 GMT
12 Oct 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—Japanese and Indian Prime Ministers Yasuhiro Nakasone and Rajiv Gandhi met Monday and agreed to cooperate with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in his effort to bring about a peaceful end to the Iran-Iraq war as soon as possible.

Nakasone and Gandhi, meeting at Nakasone's official residence, also pledged to individually urge Iran and Iraq not to expand the conflict, now in its eighth year, Japanese officials said.

Gandhi arrived in Tokyo earlier Monday on a one-day stopover en route to Canada and the United States.

The Indian prime minister said no prospect is in sight of a solution to conflicts between Tamil militants and rightists in Sri Lanka although both the Indian and Sri Lankan Governments have stepped up publicity campaigns.

He said his government will take measures to ensure peaceful coexistence for the Tamil people under the agreement reached with Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene in late July.

Nakasone told Gandhi Japan will extend a 29.5 billion yen commodity loan to India for relief of drought damage.

Thailand's Prem Seeks Capital, Technology

*OW121109 Tokyo KYODO in English 1008 GMT
12 Oct 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon of Thailand Monday sought from Japan capital and technology to forge a better bilateral relationship in "a common strategy for the future."

He said his country "has an abundant supply of inexpensive but skilled manpower, agricultural, and mineral resources, while Japan can contribute capital and technology to the partnership."

"To make the combination workable," the visiting Thai premier said the "production pattern in each country as well as the trade pattern between the two countries will have to change."

Thailand currently exports textiles and jewelry while importing from Japan such products as components, motor vehicles and machinery, causing the chronic trade imbalance between the two countries.

The transition to the new pattern of production and trade can be financed by the newly announced ASEAN development fund, Prem said in a speech at a dinner here hosted by the Federation of Economic Organizations (KEIDANREN).

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations groups Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Brunei.

Officials said KEIDANREN and the tripartite committee of the Board of Trade of Thailand, the Association of Thai Industries, and the Thai Banker's Association will meet in Thailand early next year.

Prem came to the dinner after meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and attending a signing ceremony of a contract between Thai Plastic and Chemicals Co., a Thai-Japan joint venture, and Toyo Engineering Corp. for the construction of a petrochemical complex.

Referring to the development of the eastern seaboard of Thailand, an ambitious integrated investment scheme by both public and private sectors, the premier said his government's commitment to the development program is "irreversible."

Wants Long-Term Projects

*OW130641 Tokyo KYODO in English 0557 GMT
13 Oct 87*

[Text] Osaka, Oct. 13 KYODO—Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon Tuesday asked Japan to help those Thai enterprises which seek to absorb more Japanese technology and management techniques.

Prem, visiting Japan to attend the centennial celebration of Thai-Japanese bilateral ties, made a speech on the expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries in Osaka.

He also asked Japan to help joint venture firms in Thailand market more of their goods in Japan.

As for Japanese firms coming to Thailand, he asked them not to merely pursue short-term profits but to help Thai industries and manufacturers to be more competitive in the world.

He also promised in return to establish a committee for promoting investment and to provide a better industrial infrastructure in Thailand.

Sudanese Prime Minister Begins 6-Day Visit
OW120819 Tokyo KYODO in English 0719 GMT
12 Oct 87

[text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi arrived in Tokyo Monday as the first Sudanese premier to visit Japan.

During his six-day stay in Japan, Al-mahdi will meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other Japanese Government leaders to exchange views on bilateral relations.

Al-Mahdi will be also received by Crown Prince Akihito.

Three LDP President Contenders Hold Talks
OW110630 Tokyo KYODO in English 0544 GMT
11 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO—Three candidates running for president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party again failed Sunday to reach an accord on which of them should become Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's successor.

LDP sources said a series of talks among LDP Secretary General Noboru Takeshita, Executive Council Chairman Shintaro Abe and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in their marathon quest for a compromise on the succession issue were inconclusive.

The sole agreement emerging from trilateral and bilateral meetings, the sources said, was on the resumption of three-way talks at a Yokohama hotel Wednesday on the LDP presidential contest among the three LDP "new leaders."

Takeshita, Abe and Miyazawa will travel to neighboring Kanagawa Prefecture to canvass support for an LDP candidate in a by-election for the House of Councillors.

On Saturday, the three LDP presidential contenders met at the party headquarters and agreed to maintain party unity whoever becomes the next LDP president and prime minister.

Takeshita, the pre-election favorite because of his overwhelming factional strength, wants the October 20 presidential election to be held as scheduled while Abe and Miyazawa are hoping to be chosen to succeed Nakasone through arbitration.

Abe, a former foreign minister, visited the grave of former Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Ichiro Nakagawa in Tokyo's Shibuya ward, in a gesture to stress his strong determination to win the race.

Abe placed third and Nakagawa was fourth in the 1982 four-way LDP presidential primary election which Nakasone won to become LDP president and premier.

Nakagawa committed suicide in a Sapporo hotel shortly after his election setback.

Former State Minister Toshio Komoto who came in second in the primary contest is backing both Takeshita and Abe in the current LDP presidential election.

Candidates Urge Party Unity
OW101013 Tokyo KYODO in English 0925 GMT
10 Oct 87

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 10 KYODO—The three Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) presidential candidates agreed Saturday to maintain party's unity after the nomination of the new party president.

Beginning a series of talks to pick the successor of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the closed-door trilateral talks lasted for about 80 minutes at LDP headquarters here.

Nakasone, who steps down when his term of office as party president expires October 30, was quoted as saying the "agreement was good. I hope they will cooperate with each other."

The agreement was interpreted to mean that regardless of who emerges the winner, the two others will cooperate with him by accepting posts in the cabinet or the party.

The three presidential hopefuls—LDP Secretary General Noboru Takeshita, party Executive Council Chairman Shintaro Abe and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa—also agreed to meet again at 11 a.m. [0200 GMT] Sunday at the same place.

The contestants, who all filed their candidacy for the party presidency and thus the premiership the previous day, held the talks to discuss the method of selecting the next party head.

The LDP presidential post carries with it the prime ministership because of party's majority in the Diet.

Briefing reporters after the trilateral session, Takeshita said "we exchanged views in detail on policy platforms announced last week and pledged cooperation whatever happens after the new president's selected."

The LDP Election Management Commission decided Friday that the 445 LDP Diet members will vote October 20 to select the next party president according to party rules. A majority vote of 223 votes is necessary to win.

However, the candidates launched talks in order to avoid a rift within the party that might be caused by fierce factional fighting over the party leadership, LDP sources said.

If the talks fail to produce an agreement on who should get the first turn, the election will be carried out as scheduled.

The three candidates agreed that bilateral talks may take place along with the trilateral session Sunday.

On the prospects of the three-way talks, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda earlier said the "talks will fail because none of the three is expected to give up."

Takeshita, who heads the largest 114-member faction within the party, maintained that Nakasone's successor should be chosen in a vote by the LDP Diet members, although he said negotiations may be necessary to ensure party unity.

Miyazawa, leader of the second largest factor with 89 members, wants the party president to be selected through talks, not by a vote because of his weaker power base within the party.

The strategy of former Foreign Minister Abe, who heads an 86-member faction, presumably is to walk away with the catch while his two rivals continue their dogfight.

Backstage, each candidate is making every effort to forge an alliance with at least two factions. All three are wooing the third largest 87-member faction led by Prime Minister Nakasone.

Miyazawa wants Nakasone to mediate in his favor, Takeshita is naturally opposed. Thus, the three-way contest is likely to be stalemated up to the last minute, party sources said.

Mongolia

Sodnom Receives Visiting Cuban Delegation

OW101317 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1452 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Oct (MONTSAME)—D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, received today Ernesto Melendez Bachs, (?minister chairman of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation and chairman of the Cuban section of the intergovernmental commission), who is taking part in the first meeting of the intergovernmental Mongolian-Cuban commission.

Present at the meeting were M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian section of the intergovernmental commission; P. Ochirbat, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, as well as Ramiro Gomez Rodriguez, Republic of Cuba Ambassador to MPR.

Protocol Signed

OW101333 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1454 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar 9 Oct (MONTSAME)—The first meeting of the Mongolian-Cuban intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation has taken place here. The protocol of the meeting, which addressed questions relating to the progress and future prospects of cooperation between the two countries, was signed by M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian section of the intergovernmental commission, and Ernesto Melendez Bachs, minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic cooperation.

Present at the signing of the protocol were P. Ochirbat, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; G. Dashdabaa, MPR Deputy Foreign Minister; and Ramiro Gomez Rodriguez, Republic of Cuba Ambassador to the MPR.

Balhaajab Meets Intersputnik Participants

OW090639 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1457 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Oct (MONTSAME)—T. Balhaajab, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, received today the heads of delegation and representatives of the OIRT [International Radio and Television Broadcasting Organization] and Intersputnik, who took part in the 71st session of the Intervision Council that was held here.

The meeting was attended by G. Dashdzebeg, chief of the MPRP Central Committee Department; B. Purebdash, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee Department; Y. Erdenetuyaa, deputy chairman of the MPR State Information, Radio, and Television Committee; and other officials.

Balhaajab Ends Meeting on October Revolution

OW090635 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1459 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Oct (MONTSAME)—An international scientific conference on "Great October and the Experience of Noncapitalist Development" has ended here.

In his concluding address at the conference, T. Balhaajab, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, said: We have discussed an interesting, broad, and topical theme. Concrete results of research were expressed in reports and speeches made by the participants, and tasks and questions were posed which await solution. Scientists and the scientific public of various countries are attaching great significance to the study of the experience of noncapitalist development.

Scientists from more than 20 socialist and developing countries participated in the work of the conference, which was organized by the Institute of Social Sciences of the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR Academy of Sciences, and the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Culture Minister Leads Delegation to Hanoi

OW090651 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1455 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Oct (MONTSAME)—An MPR delegation headed by B. Sumyaa, MPR minister of culture, left Ulaanbaatar today for Hanoi to take part in the forthcoming MPR days in the SRV, in accordance with the cultural cooperation plan between the MPR and SRV.

Artists of the State National Song and Dance Ensemble, the Academic Opera and Ballet Theater, and the State Circus of the MPR will take part in the MPR days in the SRV, which will begin on 12 October in the capital of Socialist Vietnam.

Newspaper Article on Environmental Problems

OW090935 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1449 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Oct (MONTSAME)—The public's increasing concern for nature and the environment in the country is being expressed by the newspaper *Unen*, which, more and more frequently, is carrying sharply critical material on this topic.

A few days ago the paper carried an article by S. Jigji, responsible secretary of the Mongolian Nature and Environment Protection Association. He cited a number of figures showing the seriousness of the problem. For instance, in the past 20 years the productivity of pasture in Mongolia has decreased by more than 60 percent. In the south, sands are advancing freely and in Gobi-Altay Aymag, for example, they have swallowed up more than a dozen animal husbandry facilities.

The lack of an effective strategy against Brandt's field mice and locusts is causing 7 million hectares to be denuded annually. More than 200 forest and grassland fires are destroying thousands of square meters of pasture and forest a year. All of this causes great economic damage.

S. Jigji proposes improving the present system of environmental protection. This requires the establishment of a centralized state organization dealing with questions of nature protection, taking into consideration the experience of socialist countries, the rate of scientific and technical progress, and the prospects for the country's social and economic development. S. Jigji emphasized that no state authority of this kind is represented in local huals today.

Thus, a single national fund ought to be formed. A percentage tax on the profits of enterprises, farms, and organizations whose production and activities are directly linked with the exploitation of natural resources could be a source of income for the fund. Fines and cash penalties from those who violate environmental protection laws, income from organized tours and tourist activities, and specialized lotteries and exhibitions were also proposed by S. Jigji.

We need a national program for realizing comprehensive measures to defend the environment and to utilize its wealth to the optimum, S. Jigji writes.

North Korea

South Urged To Reconsider Olympic Proposal

SK120536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524 GMT
12 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—The letter addressed by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee dated October 3 was handed to the South Korean side Monday.

Recalling that the South Korean side, in its reply letter dated September 24, refused our proposal to have bilateral talks between delegates of the North and South Korean Olympic committees before the Lausanne joint meeting, the letter says:

In proposing the North-South bilateral talks we proceeded from the sincere desire to help the Lausanne joint meeting and promote it.

The deadlock of the Lausanne joint meeting today has resulted from the fundamental difference of opinions between the North and the South. This is known to the whole world. Therefore, if the North and the South sit face to face and promote understanding and narrow the differences, if only a little, before having the three-way joint meeting, it would be not bad, but good in all respects.

Everyone would welcome that the North and the South, a single nation, sit down together and have heart-to-heart negotiations to find a solution for an agreement among the three parties.

But your side refused the bilateral talks, arguing that it would cause complexity. This is an act which is hardly understandable to anyone.

It is self-evident that progress can hardly be expected from the tripartite talks, if it were held before the North and South Olympic committees sit at a conference table and reach mutual understanding.

We cannot construe your side's refusal of our proposal for bilateral talks otherwise than a refusal of the cosponsorship of the Olympics and an intention to force a single handed holding of the "Seoul Olympic Games."

This found expression in the successive statements of the responsible authorities of your side against the North-South co-sponsorship of the 24th Olympic games, timed to coincide with the issue of invitations to the "Seoul Olympics."

The authorities of your side claimed that co-sponsorship was something impossible altogether and that it was too late to solve the Olympic problem. They even displayed "Tank '88" as a symbol of the "Seoul Olympics" and blared that they would fight us "with death," inciting military confrontation.

This differs little from an official announcement to the world of the end of the negotiations for the settlement of the co-hosting question of the 24th Olympic games and of the single-handed holding of the "Seoul Olympics".

We still consider that there is no better way than to realise co-sponsorship for the sake of your side, of us, of the Olympics and of world peace.

Urging your side to think over the matter again and respond as early as possible to our proposal to hold bilateral talks for the discussion of a pressing and important question, I expect an affirmative reply from you.

Aims of Propaganda on Boat Sinking Assessed

*SK110330 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2151 GMT 10 Oct 87*

[NODONG SINMUN 11 October commentary: "What Is the Propaganda Racket of Intrigue Aimed At?"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are kicking up a noisy racket in connection with the incident in which an espionage ship of the South Korean puppet clique, which illegally infiltrated deep into the territorial waters in the West Sea of the northern half of the republic and perpetrated an espionage act, collided with our People's Army naval patrol boat and sank while fleeing after being detected.

The day after the incident, the U.S. State Department hurriedly issued a so-called statement in which, distorting and fabricating the facts, it raved as if the spy boat were a civilian boat operating in the open waters, repeated verbatim the South Korean puppets' false propaganda that the spy boat of the puppet clique sank due to a deliberate act of our patrol boat, and maliciously slandered us.

Meanwhile, as soon as the incident involving the spy ship of the puppet clique occurred and the U.S. State Department issued the statement, the senior member of

the MAC on the enemy side, on the contrary, perpetrated the brazen act of filing a so-called protest with our side, instead of admitting his side's violation of the Armistice Agreement;

Also, those who are called U.S. specialists in security affairs in South Korea even clamored that it was highly possible that we would conduct an armed invasion of Paengnyong Island and other isles in the West Sea to cause internal chaos in South Korea and hinder the Olympic games. This is, indeed, a preposterous burlesque of false fabrication.

All facts show that the United States and the puppet clique, a group of its lackeys which perpetrated the incident involving the spy boat by deliberately designing and assiduously preparing it, are conducting sinister operations of intrigue to shift responsibility for it onto us and convince the world of it.

The mastermind, who designed and commanded the operations of intrigue, is, of course, the United States. Some time ago, Sigur, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, and Armitage, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, crawled into South Korea and held repeated conferences with U.S. political and military intelligence agents there and the puppet traitor. This makes it obvious to perceive the facts of the incident. It is well known that at that time they talked about a nonexistent threat from us and tricks we might play. It is no accident that some time after they returned home, the incident involving the spy ship of the puppet clique occurred.

The purpose sought by the United States in these vicious intrigues is too obvious. U.S. authorities fabricated the incident to escape from a predicament, where they are denounced by the world's people for turning away from and opposing all of our proposals for peace and peaceful reunification in Korea, and to find an excuse for building up armed forces and accelerating war preparations in South Korea. Also, they are engaging in vociferous false propaganda to shift the attention of people away from their war maneuvers.

Furthermore, as a tactic to shift responsibility for committing the incident involving the espionage act onto us, they are also trying to prolong the military dictatorial rule at any cost by coping with crises in the colonial rule, which has become serious due to the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democratization, and by artificially creating a consciousness of crises among the South Korean people.

It goes without saying that the sinister attempt of the U.S. imperialists to act this way is, after all, aimed at intensifying their lines of division and war toward Korea and at pushing forward with their strategy toward Korea and Asia.

The U.S. imperialists are now frantically running wild in accelerating preparations for a new Korean war, a nuclear war, and are engaging in provocative acts, such as the infiltration of an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into our territorial airspace, against us. In particular, they are constantly introducing new modern murderous weapons into South Korea, scheming to render a large amount of special military assistance to South Korea under the pretext of ensuring the holding of the Olympic games.

The infiltration of the espionage ship into our territorial waters is an outcome of this war policy and a very unusual thing. It does not make sense to state that the infiltrated ship was a civilian boat operating on the high sea and its sinking was attributable to someone. This is like breaking into someone's house for burglary and, in a turnabout, trying to charge the owner with the crime. If the espionage ship had not crept into our territorial waters, the incident would not have occurred.

Throughout history the U.S. imperialists have resorted to all available tactics to shift responsibility for provocations against our country onto us. The U.S. imperialists talk as if they lament the sinking of the infiltrating boat. This is a lie.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who originally viewed the South Korean puppet Army merely as bullet shields for their aggression, rather than as human beings, have unhesitatingly driven it to the road of criminal adventurism as shown this time.

As shown by facts, the U.S. imperialists are tyrannical aggressors against the Korean people; brigandish igniters of provocation and interventionists who wantonly encroach upon international law and the sovereignty of other countries, and brazen hypocrites who try to embellish their criminal acts in spite of having committed them.

The U.S. imperialists' war maneuvers and rackets of intrigue against us will only result in their cutting their own feet with their axe.

The United States should assume total responsibility for all consequences arising from its military provocations and its intrigues against us. The U.S. imperialists must abandon the war maneuvers and withdraw from South Korea without delay.

CPRF Issues Statement

*SK100909 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT
10 Oct 87*

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Friday made public its Information No. 613 bitterly denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for inciting North-South confrontation and aggravating tension while raising an anti-communist

clamour over the incident in which they infiltrated an espionage ship deep into the territorial waters of the West Sea of our country only to sink. [as received]

Noting that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are blowing anti-communist trumpets in duet on this incident, the information says this shows that the United States was a conspirator involved in it behind the scene.

The anti-communist trick and fabrication are habitual methods of the South Korean puppets, notes the information, and goes on:

It is not difficult to guess the aim of the South Korean puppets in infiltrating the espionage ship deep into the territorial waters of our side. It was a drama to find justification for the arms buildup they are stepping up under the pretext of Olympiad.

We put forward reasonable and constructive proposals for multinational disarmament negotiation and took a practical step to discharge 100,000 men of the Korean People's Army unilaterally, leaving no justification for their reckless arms buildup in face of the world. [as received]

Upset by this, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets illegally infiltrated the ship into the territorial waters of our side, while premeditatedly disguising this espionage ship as a fishing boat to spoil the image of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the eyes of people within and without at any cost and to legalise their arms reinforcement and war manoeuvres directed against it.

They fabricated this case to bridge over their internal crisis, too.

Now, the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists is shaking to its very foundation owing to the ever growing and developing anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the people in South Korea and a dark shadow is cast over the plot of the traitor No Tae-u to seize power.

Unable to find any excuse to openly repress the democratic forces after making "commitments to democratisation," they committed the provocation by deliberately and illegally infiltrating the espionage ship into the territorial waters of our side.

Fabrication and trick are not panacea.

If the South Korean puppets choose to framing plots, inciting North-South confrontation and aggravating tension for their dirty greed for power, they would be held fully responsible for all consequences arising from them.

Kim Il-song Receives Cuban Delegation

*SK121032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT
12 Oct 87*

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received today the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Commandant of Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC, vice-president of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba and president of the National Control and Revision Committee of the party Central Committee.

On hand were Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Han Si-hae, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Cuban Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Ricardo A. Danza Sigas was present.

Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Cuban Delegation Departs

*SK131036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT
13 Oct 87*

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC] headed by Commandant of Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC, vice-president of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba and president of the National Control and Revision Committee of the party Central Committee, left for home on October 13 after a 9-day visit to Korea.

It was seen off at the airport by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Han Si-hae, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Ricardo A. Danza Sigas, Cuban ambassador to Korea.

It visited Mangyongdae, the international friendship exhibition, the Korea-Cuba Friendship Hwasong Cooperative Farm, the West Sea barrage, Panmunjom and other places of Pyongyang and local areas.

KPA Delegation Departs on China Tour

*SK121040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT
12 Oct 87*

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—A friendship visiting group of the Korean People's Army led by KPA Colonel General Yi Pyong-uk left here today by plane for China.

It was seen off at the airport by KPA General Kim Kwang-chin and Lieutenant General Chang Pong-chin and military attache of the Chinese Embassy here Wang Dahui.

Kim Il-song Receives Burundian Envoy

*SK131046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT
13 Oct 87*

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received Tuesday Burundi President Pierre Buyoya's special envoy Gerard Cishahayo who is member of the Executive Committee of the Military Committee of the National Salvation and his companion.

Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk were present on the occasion.

The special envoy conveyed a personal letter of President Pierre Buyoya to President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Soviet Envoy Marks Relations Anniversary

*SK130436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT
13 Oct 87*

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov arranged a cocktail party and film show at his embassy on the evening of October 12 on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi In-kyu, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Yi Hyon-sik and other officials concerned.

The attendants first appreciated a Soviet film.

Then the cocktail party was given, at which speeches were made.

Press on No Tae-u's Remarks About Kwangju

*SK111034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT
11 Oct 87*

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sinmun* and *Minju Choson* today comment on the deceptive outcries of the traitor No Tae-u on the Kwangju incident at a press interview in South Korea on October 8.

Noting that that day, the traitor No Tae-u talked about building a "model city" in the Honam area by including Songjong City and Kwangsan County into Kwangju and

settling the Kwangju incident from the "standpoint of tolerating and compromising each other," a signed commentary of *Nodong Sinmun* says:

This jargon is a piece of emergency claptrap drama staged by No Tae-u every day recently in an attempt to improve his public image as a dictator and military gangster with the "presidential election" at hand.

It is an indiscreet behaviour that No Tae-u, not a representative of the puppet administration bureau but merely a "president of a party", talked this and that about the administrative matter.

If he were well-advised, he would have judged that the extension of administrative area would not diminish the grudge of the Kwangju citizens.

What is more ridiculous is that he claimed about the settlement of the Kwangju incident from the "viewpoint of tolerating and compromising each other," crying as if his group and Kwangju inhabitants were altogether responsible for the incident.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique are wholly responsible for the Kwangju incident.

No Tae-u is a man-butcher who confabed with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan about the Kwangju massacre operation and dispatched gangsters of Kyongsang provincial origin under his authority to Kwangju and ordered them to commit bloody man-hunting. There is nothing "tolerable" about the Kwangju incident.

A pending problem is that the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group should admit the Kwangju massacre and apologize for it and be judged by the people.

KCNA Accuses South of Election Fraud

SK111026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT
11 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)—The South Korean newspaper *Tong-a Ilbo* on October 3 accused the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group of resorting to all sorts of despicable acts with the mobilization of puppet administrative machines to expand the influence of the "Democratic Justice Party", its private gangster party, with the approach of "presidential elections".

According to the paper, gangsters of the "Democratic Justice Party" set forth a target for one "party member" to secure five-ten "new party members", part of the "movement for multiplying party members" before "elections" and mobilized heads of dong and neighbourhood unit, lowest administrative unit, to force residents to join the "party" or admitted them to the "party" unnoticed, which invites sneer and protests from people.

On September 16 a head of dong in Kangdong district, Seoul, took away a seal from a certain resident Kim saying it needed for "notice of civilian defence training" and later brought him a "party member card" with the official seal of the "president of the Democratic Justice Party" and a "souvenir" reading "celebration of June 29 declaration". [sentence as received]

On September 24 a head of a neighbourhood unit in the same district called at the house of a man surnamed Kim of more than seventy years old and gave him a letter of a "DJP member" from the district and "application for party member", forcing him to fill it up by the 26th. A head of dong in Wolgye-dong, Tobong district, visited each house and forced it to write name and stamp on "application for DJP membership".

In a dong, Kangnam district, housewives were called to a restaurant and forced to present "application for DJP membership". A woman protested: "This is the act of mocking at voters".

"DJP" gangsters opened an annual course at those enterprises under the puppet government three months earlier than the previous year to conduct a "gift campaign" in the name of the "president of the DJP". Most of voters condemn it as "an act of throwing a wet blanket over democratization", said the paper.

Commentary Urges 'Neutral Cabinet' in South

SK120504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT
12 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—Whether a "great national neutral cabinet" embracing all circles of South Korea is established or not is an important question deciding whether the constitutional revision for direct elections won by the people is led to democratization or the people remain in fascist slavery with the gain of their struggle lost to the dictators, stresses *Nodong Sinmun* in a signed commentary Monday.

The Commentary says:

In South Korea the opposition parties demand that a "great national neutral cabinet" embracing all strata of people be organized for a fair control of elections with the "presidential elections" slated for December. And dissident democratic forces and the masses of the people are merging their voices into this demand.

This is a natural opposition to the moves of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group which claims that the present puppet cabinet is a "neutral cabinet" and declares that elections would be held under its control.

The demand for the establishment of a "great national neutral cabinet" represented by all strata of people to control the elections is based on an analysis of the

prevailing situation of South Korea and reflects the unshakable will of the people never to allow the way of democratisation to be blocked.

The Chon-No group threw the veil of a "neutral cabinet" over the present puppet cabinet. But it is a deception for concealing the reality. The "ministerial" posts of the present "cabinet" are all occupied by the underlings of the Chon-No group and none of them represents the interest of the people. From its inception, the present puppet cabinet parroted the repressive orders of traitors Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u and challenged the democratic forces with the bayonet, discarding the signboard of "neutral cabinet" by itself.

No Tae-u, "presidential candidate of the Democratic Justice Party," opposes the institution of the "great national neutral cabinet" with a view to rigging up his "victory in the elections" and the present puppet cabinet is cracking down on the opposition forces with the bayonet." The democratic forces and the popular masses will certainly pool their strength and prevent the military fascist group from resuming office.

Founding Anniversary of WPK Noted

CPC Sends Flowers

*SK101903 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0820 GMT 10 Oct 87*

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received a basket of flowers from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the 42nd anniversary of its foundation.

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang Zhang Tingyen handed the basket and warm greetings from the CPC Central Committee to an official of the WPK Central Committee on October 9.

SKNDF Greets Kim Il-song

*SK121118 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation
in Korean to South Korea 0200 GMT 10 Oct 87*

[Congratulatory message dated 10 October from the Central Committee of the SKNDF to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the founding of the WPK—read by announcer]

[Text] To respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the WPK:

On the 42d anniversary of the founding of the WPK, the Central Committee of the SKNDF, which is accelerating the anti-U.S. and antifascist nation-saving struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification at a new

developmental stage, respectfully extends superlative glory and most ardent congratulations to great President Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the chuche-oriented party.

Having created the immortal chuche idea by early embarking upon the road of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, great President Kim Il-song formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union—the first chuche-oriented vanguard organization—provided a deep and stout root for the founding of the party, and founded the WPK, which inherits the glorious revolutionary tradition that he had personally achieved in the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle.

The founding of the WPK was the birth of a chuche-oriented party to realize the chuche cause pioneered by the respected and beloved president, and a historical declaration that announced the gigantic advance of the era of independence.

Over the past 40 years, the WPK, under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved president, has won proud victory in realizing the chuche cause and has attained immortal achievements that will shine forever in history. The WPK has carried out democratic and socialist revolutions in the shortest historical period of time by guiding the masses in the North while upholding the banner of the chuche idea and has grandly built an independent, self-reliant, and self-defending socialist power in the fatherland by accelerating socialist construction with the spirit of Chollima.

Under the guidance of the WPK led by the great president, Korea, which was once hopeless after thousands of years of national history, has been praised as an exemplary socialist country by the people of the world, and a new era of national prosperity—a glorious age of the Workers' Party in which the masses who were once oppressed enjoy happiness as august masters of the country and society—has been unfolded.

Because of its devoted service to the fatherland and the nation, the WPK has obtained absolute support and trust from the masses. It has been strengthened and developed into an invincible party with single-hearted unity, rich experience, and tested leadership ability. The WPK is praised as a great party of the era of independence by the people of the world, earning itself fame as a youth party that overflows with enthusiasm, as a militant party matchless in terms of organizational and disciplinary nature, and as a promising party that will be able to consummate the chuche cause generation after generation. This results from the farsighted conception and tested leadership of the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song and the outstanding leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who strengthen and develop the party into the guide of a socialist and communist society.

Under the extraordinary guidance of the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the WPK, with the great president at its top, is leading with confidence the grand historic human cause of completely realizing the independence of the masses to victory, upholding the program for imbuing the entire society with the *chuche* idea.

Today the masses in the North, who have become the masters of history under the guidance of the WPK, are effecting upsurges in production and construction by advancing with the spirit of the speed battle added to the spirit of Chollima to expedite the fulfillment of the grand Third 7-Year Plan, accelerating the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—toward the complete victory of socialism.

The idea of the Korean nation first, which the WPK professed, represents the boundless pride and self-confidence of the Korean nation, which has won victory under the leadership of the great president, and declares the iron will of the WPK to consummate the *chuche* cause, following the president forever.

Indeed, the WPK, which gives great thanks to the august name of the respected and beloved president and brilliant due to the leadership of the president, is an ever-victorious banner and the symbol of victory and glory.

The immortal *chuche* idea vigorously encourages the masses to create a new independent and peaceful world.

Having weighed anchor to bring a new day of independence, democracy, and reunification to the land of the colony South by echoing the grand tenor of the times of independence, the SKNDF has weathered fierce waves and has been strengthened and developed into the mighty patriotic vanguard unit of the masses amid the bloody struggle.

Having been persistently waged under the influence of the SKNDF, our masses' anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation has recently effected rapid progress and has greeted an unprecedentedly new turning period. The heroic June mass resistance and the struggle of the working masses which volcanically erupted in Seoul and local provinces were a just expression of the firm aspirations and will of the masses to bury subjugation, fascism, and division and live amid independence, democracy, and reunification.

While paying lip service to deceptive democratization, the U.S. imperialists and the treacherous clique, which were alarmed by the fever of the all-people struggle for democratization and thus, took a step backward, are now conducting new fascist offensives under the slogan of eradicating the leftist and procommunist forces to cope with the political situation facing catastrophe. However, whatever appeasement and deception of the aggressors and traitors cannot block the strong aspirations of our masses for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Also, with no fascist suppression can they halt the majestic advance of our masses' anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation.

Upholding higher the banner of the immortal *chuche* idea, the SKNDF will firmly cement its organizations into orderly and militant organizations and even more valiantly conduct activities for awakening and organizing the masses of all walks of life, thereby strengthening its fighting ranks a hundred-fold.

At this moment, we will direct the erupting demands of the masses of all walks of life, including the working masses, for democratization, toward the struggle to establish an independent democratic government and continue to add heat to their fighting zeal, thus pioneering a decisive phase in the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

Although the struggle is arduous, we, who live and fight with overflowing confidence while cherishing *chuche*-oriented faith, will greet the spring of independence, democracy, and reunification without fail through a constant advance and struggle.

With the unanimous aspirations of our patriotic vanguard fighters and the masses of all walks of life, the SKNDF Central Committee wishes President Kim Il-sung—the lodestar of freedom and liberation, legendary hero, and genius of mankind—a long life and good health for victory in the anti-U.S. movement for national salvation for the cause of national reunification, the enhancement and development of the glorious WPK, and the boundless prosperity of the *chuche* era.

O Chin-u Attends Academy Anniversary
SK111131 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1000 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Excerpts] A report meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Academy, which won the double red banners of the three revolutions, was splendidly held at the People's Palace of Culture on the afternoon of 11 October. [passage omitted]

Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Bureau Presidium of the WPK Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrades Pak Song-chol and Yim Chun-chu, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice presidents; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the KPA; Comrade Choe Kwang, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier; Comrade Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible

secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the party Central Committee; and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters attended the report meeting together with teachers, employees and students of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Academy. [passage omitted]

South Korea

Assembly Approves Constitutional Revision *SK120907 Seoul YONHAP in English 0857 GMT 12 Oct 87*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—The South Korean National Assembly Monday approved the constitutional revision bill, highlighting direct presidential election.

The new basic bill was approved by both the ruling and opposition parties, representing an unprecedented achievement in Korea's constitutional history. The nation has revised its constitution eight times in the past.

The newly revised basic law was referred to the administration later on Monday and will become effective on Feb. 25, 1988, following its approval in the national referendum on Oct. 27.

Choe Mun-sik, chairman of the Assembly's Constitution Revision Committee, said that the nation's new constitution is designed to firmly inherit and further develop the free democratic ideology and system based upon a broadly based national consensus and voluntary participation by all the people.

The government and the ruling party, giving in to the people's call for more democracy, pledged a series of democratic reforms last June, calling off the presidential order to halt all debates on constitutional revision until after the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

Under the current Constitution, the president is elected indirectly by an electoral college. While the ruling party favored a parliamentary cabinet system as the form of government for the next administration, the opposition camp called for the presidential system.

In the face of massive nationwide anti-government demonstrations last June, however, the government and the ruling party reversed their support of a parliamentary cabinet system, thereby paving the way toward a bipartisan agreement on the new constitution approved by the assembly Monday.

The new constitution also has the goal of further consolidating the foundation for peaceful reunification of the divided country and for national development in the next century, Choe said.

Along with direct presidential elections, the new constitution features the abolishment of the presidential right to dissolve the National Assembly and to declare a state of emergency, reinstates the National Assembly's right to inspect the administration of state affairs, and ensures the full-fledged implementation of habeas corpus.

The new constitution also guarantees that censorship of the press or publications will not be allowed, that assemblies cannot be prohibited, that workers' three basic rights will be ensured, that a minimum wage system will be implemented, and that the basic principles of a free democratic economy will be guaranteed.

More on Amendment

*SK130114 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
13 Oct 87 p 1*

[Text] A constitutional amendment bill for direct presidential election got through the National Assembly yesterday.

The bill, the first drafted in partisan consensus in the nation's constitutional history, will be up for confirmation in a national referendum scheduled for Oct. 27.

The Cabinet is likely to be called into session this week to fix procedures for the national vote.

The bill was voted 254-4 in the afternoon. Eleven were absent and three abstained from voting. Lawmakers who opposed the bill were Yi Chol-sung, Yim Chun-won, Sin Kyong-sul and Kim Pyong-su, all but Yim are from the minor opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

The new constitution, with a preamble, 130 articles and six supplementary provisions will take effect on Feb. 25 next year, timed with the inauguration of the new government through direct presidential election.

The presidential election is expected to be held sometime between Dec. 15 and 18 under an earlier accord by the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party.

The supplementary provisions in the amendment bill set the election schedule for "40 days before the new Constitution takes effect."

The revision bill, despite a joint proposal by the rival parties, failed to get a unanimous approval in its parliamentary vote because of repercussions from lawmakers of minor parties.

The amendment, if finally approved in the referendum, will be the ninth since the birth of the Republic of Korea in 1948.

Rep. Chae Mun-sik, chairman of the special House Committee on amendment, said upon presenting the amendment bill before the House, that the new constitution guarantees the people's free choice of government through the introduction of a direct presidential election.

Chae said that the partisan agreement for constitutional reform is based on the mature democratic capability of the people, aspiring for the firm establishment of a liberal democratic system.

He went on that the constitutional revision bill reflects an ardent popular desire for development of democracy since it was worked out through a consensus by floor groups representing all political parties.

The new constitution seeks the balance and harmony of all state authorities through the reduction of presidential power, the strengthening of parliamentary functions and the guarantee of the independence of judiciary branch. Chae told a House plenary session.

The fall plenary session, which was called on Sept. 20 as the last forum under the current Fifth Republic Constitution reopened yesterday to act on the amendment bill.

Chae told the lawmakers that the new constitution also provides for expansion of the people's fundamental rights and promotion of a liberal economic system.

In a debate before parliamentary passage of the bill, some NKDP lawmakers argued that the new constitution for direct presidential election has no means to check possible abuse of power by the President elected through popular vote.

Meanwhile, the plenary House session will have a round of interpellations of the administration for four days beginning today.

Prime Minister Kim Chong-yol and other relevant Cabinet members will make answers to lawmakers' questions on political, economic, security, social and cultural affairs.

The new constitution provides for the election of the president for five-year office through direct, popular vote.

It deprives the Chief Executive of the powers to take emergency measures in judiciary affairs and dissolve the National Assembly, powers which are provided by the current Fifth Republic Constitution.

The revised constitution bans the censorship of the press and abolishes the system requiring government approval for the establishment of mass media organs.

The preamble recognizes the legitimacy of the "Shanghai provisional government" which struggled overseas for national liberation during the period of Japanese colonial rule of Korea.

Report on Main Contents

SK130123 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
13 Oct 87 p 2

[Following are the preamble and main contents of the constitutional amendment bill which passed through the National Assembly on 12 October]

[Text] We, the people of Korea, proud of a resplendent history and traditions dating from time immemorial, upholding the cause of the Provisional Republic of Korea Government born of the March First Independence Movement of 1919 and the democratic ideals of the April Nineteenth Protest of 1960 against injustice, assuming the mission of democratic reform and peaceful unification of our homeland and determined to consolidate national unity with justice, humanitarianism and brotherly love, and

To destroy all social vices and injustice, and

To afford equal opportunities to every person and provide for the fullest development of the capabilities of each individual in all fields, including political, economic, civic and cultural life by further strengthening the basic free and democratic order conducive to private initiative and public harmony, and

To help each person discharge those duties and responsibilities concomitant to freedoms and rights, and

To elevate the quality of life for all citizens and contribute to lasting world peace and common prosperity of mankind, thereby to ensure security, liberty and happiness for ourselves and our posterity forever,

Do hereby amend, through national referendum following a resolution by the National Assembly, the Constitution, ordained and established on July 120 1948 and amended eight times subsequently.

1. The Republic of Korea inherits its legitimacy from the Shanghai Provisional Government during the period of Japanese colonial rule and succeeds to the ideology of the April 19, 1960, Student Revolution which opposed a dictatorship. It is commissioned to perform democratic reforms (Preamble)

2. The state is obliged to protect overseas Korean nationals. (Article 2-paragraph 2)

3. The state shall pursue peaceful national unification policies based on basic democratic order. (4)

4. The military shall observe neutrality with respect to political affairs. (5-2)

5. Political parties shall seek democratic goals while being democratic organizations and activities themselves. Their disbandment is subject to the judgement of the Constitution Court. (8-2, 4)
6. The people will be free from punishment, surveillance or forced labor not conducted through legal and lawful process. They will not be arrested, put in custody, searched or have their property confiscated without warrants issued by judges at prosecutors' requests through lawful procedures. (12-1, 3)
7. Law enforcement officers are obliged to notify suspects of the cause of their arrest or confinement and their rights to receive aid from lawyers with respect to their acts. They should immediately inform the families of the persons concerned of the cause, time and place of the arrests or taking into custody. (12-5)
8. All in custody are entitled to call for review of arraignment by the courts. (12-6)
9. Prior licensing and censorship of the press and publications shall be banned. Bans on assemblies and organizations which have not obtained prior permission before formation shall be lifted. (21-2)
10. Facilities required for registration as news agencies, broadcasting stations and newspapers will be stipulated by laws. (21-3)
11. Rights of scientists and engineers will be protected by laws. (22-2)
12. The state shall make due compensation for expropriated property in accordance with provisions by law. (23-3)
13. Civilians who have violated laws governing military facilities shall be exempted from the jurisdiction of courts martial. (27-2)
14. Victims in criminal offenses shall be allowed to make statements during legal procedures involving the cases. (27-5)
15. Criminal suspects acquitted of their charges may demand compensation from the state. (28)
16. The state shall relieve the suffering of people damaged both physically and otherwise by others' criminal acts.
17. Autonomy of universities shall be guaranteed by law. (31-4)
18. The state shall introduce a minimum wage system for workers. (32-1)
19. Women in the workforce shall be given special protection. They shall not be unduly discriminated against in employment, wage and working conditions. (32-4)
20. Addenda in the laws concerning collective labor action shall be repealed. Collective action by employees at major defense industries only may be restricted by laws. (33-1, 3)
21. The state shall make efforts to promote welfare and the improved interests of women, take policies for the promotion of welfare for senior citizens and youth. It shall endeavor to prevent calamities. (34-3, 4, 6)
22. The state shall adopt policies providing the people with adequate housing. (35-3)
23. Maternity shall be added to women's rights concerning marriage, family life and health. (36-2)
24. One-fourth of National Assemblymen are entitled to call an extraordinary parliamentary session, a relaxation of the present qualification of over one-third. Regular sessions will be held over 100 days a year, 10 more days than at present. The ceiling on the total days of House sessions shall be abolished. (47)
25. The legislature will be restored its right to audit government expenditure in addition to its existing power to investigate grave state affairs. The invocation of the rights shall be subject to laws. (61)
26. The Assembly shall be authorized to recommend dismissal of the prime minister and cabinet members. (63) Under the present Constitution, it has been empowered to agree on their dismissal, a result which automatically leads to their resignation.
27. The President shall be elected through the common, equal, direct and secret votes of the people. In case two or more get the same number of ballots, one of them will be elected in an open sessions of the Assembly in which a majority or more of the legislators participate. One single candidate should obtain ballots from more than one-third of the entire number of voters. (67-1, 2, 3)
28. Those qualified to be presidential candidates shall be those entitled to run for parliamentary elections as well as being 40 or older as of the presidential election date. (67-4)
29. An election shall be held within 40-70 days before the expiration of the term of the incumbent President. An election designed to fill a vacancy in the top post shall be held within 60 days of the creation of the power vacuum. (68)
30. The President shall serve a single five-year term. (70)

31. The President shall be relieved of the power to impose emergency decrees having the same legal effect as the Constitution. Instead, the President shall have the rights to make emergency orders on budgeting and other urgent issues having the effect of laws. (76)
32. The President shall be no longer empowered to dissolve the legislature. (57)
33. Agenda for cabinet meetings will no longer include emergency decrees and dissolution of the legislature in compliance with the reduction in the presidential powers. (89)
34. The Advisory Council on State Affairs will be renamed the "State Elders' Advisory Council," and the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Policy the "Advisory Council on Democratic Peaceful Unification." (90, 92)
35. An advisory council on the national economy shall be installed to provide advice for the President. (93)
36. The Supreme Court judges will be called Supreme Court justices. Supreme Court justices are named by the President with the recommendation of the Chief Justice and with the consent of the National Assembly. (102-2, 104-2)
37. Ordinary judges are appointed by the Chief Justice with the consent of the conference of Supreme Court justices. (104-3)
38. The Chief Justice serves for a single term of six years. Supreme Court justices serve for six years and the tenure is renewable. (105-1, 2)
39. Judges are not dismissed without impeachment or criminal sentences for imprisonment. (106-1)
40. "Court-martial" is renamed "military-court" and the defendant given the death sentence during a state of extraordinary martial law can appeal to the higher court. (110)
41. The Constitutional Committee is abolished and the Constitutional Court is established to examine the constitutionality of law, to hold the procedures of impeachment, to decide on the disbandment of political parties and to make judgments on disputes over jurisdiction between government organizations. (111-1)
42. The Constitutional Court is formed with nine judges appointed by the President. They should include three elected by the National Assembly and three designated by the Chief Justice. The head of the Constitutional Court is appointed by President from among the nine judges with the consent of the National Assembly. (111-2, 3, 4)
43. Judges of the Constitutional Court serve for six years, are prohibited from joining any political party and are not dismissed without impeachment or criminal sentences for imprisonment. (112)
44. Judgments on the constitutionality of law, impeachment procedures and the disbandment of political parties require consent by six or more judges of the Constitutional Court. (113-1)
45. The tenure of the members of the Central Election Management Committee is extended from five to six years. They are not dismissed without impeachment or criminal sentences for imprisonment. (114-3, 5)
46. The state can take regulatory and coordinatory steps in order to maintain balanced growth and stability in national economy and adequate distribution of income, to prevent control of market and abuse of economic power and to establish economic democracy through harmony among economic entities. (119-2)
47. The state should endeavor to realize the principle that farmers own farmland. Tenant farming is prohibited. (121-1)
48. Lease of farmland management of farms by contracts to increase agricultural productivity and reasonable utilization of farmland are allowed under the provisions of pertinent laws. (121-2)
49. The national territory is the basis of production and living for all people of the nation. (122)
50. The state makes plans necessary for the development of farming and fishing communities and implements them. (123-1)
51. The state is obliged to ensure balanced economic development among different regions. (123-2)
52. The state makes efforts to ensure balance in the demand and supply of agricultural and fisheries products and to improve their circulation structures. (123-4)
53. The state guarantees autonomous activities of the agricultural and fishing populace and small businesses. (123-5)
54. The state endeavors to develop national economy through the innovation of science and technology and the development of manpower. (127-1)
55. The Constitution will take effect on Feb. 25, 1988. The enactment and revision of laws necessary for the implementation of this Constitution and other preparatory measures can be made before the effectuation of this Constitution. (Supplementary Provision [S.P.] 1)

56. The first presidential election under this Constitution will be held no less than 40 days before the implementation of this Constitution and the tenure of the first President Under this Constitution will begin on the day of its implementation. (S.P. 2)

57. The first parliamentary elections under this Constitution will be held within six months of the promulgation of this Constitution and the tenure of the first Assemblymen under this Constitution will begin from the day of their first session. The tenure of the Assemblymen at the time of the promulgation of this Constitution expires on the day before the first session of the National Assembly elected under this Constitution. (S.P. 3)

58. Public servants and government appointed members of enterprises serving at the time of the implementation of this Constitution is regarded to have been appointed under this Constitution; Public servants whose appointment authority was changed under this Constitution will remain in their offices until their replacements are appointed and so will be the Chief Justice and the chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection. Ordinary judges are regarded to have been appointed under this Constitution. (S.P. 4)

59. All laws, regulations and treaties with foreign countries in effect at the time of the implementation of this Constitution maintain their effect as long as they are not in violation of this Constitution. (S.P. 5)

60. Public organizations which are performing functions which belong to the authorities of those organizations to be established under this Constitution will continue performing those functions until the establishment of the new organizations. (S.P. 6)

Presidential Election 'Likely' 18 December

*SK100202 Seoul YONHAP in English
0151 GMT 10 Oct 87*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP)—South Korea's direct presidential election is likely to take place around Dec. 18, according to a high-ranking political source Saturday.

The source said that in view of the agreement reached in the meeting between No Tae-u, president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), and Kim Yong-sam, president of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), to hold the election before Dec. 20, the government and ruling party have decided on an election date around Dec. 20 and were studying which day was more feasible.

The source added that Dec. 18 was viewed as a probable election date, because Dec. 19 and 20 fall on Saturday and Sunday, respectively.

In consideration that the ruling and opposition parties agreed to a 30-day period for the presidential campaign and that public notice of the presidential election date would be possible around the middle of November because of the full political schedule, which includes the passage of the constitutional amendment as well as pending negotiations on a revision of the Presidential Election Law, the election can take place only after mid-December, the source explained.

The ruling camp wants the election date to be placed on public notice around Nov. 18, the source said.

According to the source, the ruling party will negotiate with the opposition parties on the election date during meetings of their party presidents or secretaries general, if the opposition parties offer their alternative on the date.

Meanwhile, the National Assembly is scheduled to vote on the constitutional revision bill proposed by the ruling and opposition parties at its plenary session Monday.

After the approved bill is sent to the government, the national referendum on the constitutional revision will take place on Oct. 27 and the government will then promulgate the new basic law.

The ruling and opposition parties plan to resume the negotiations of an eight-member panel on Monday to settle pending issues concerning the revision of the Presidential Election Law.

Kim Yong-sam Officially Announces Candidacy

*SK100130 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0000 GMT 10 Oct 87*

[Text] At a news conference held this morning at the party office, Kim Yong-sam, RDP president, officially declared that he will run for presidential candidate of the party. At the news conference, President Kim Yong-sam said: I have decided to seek office as the party's presidential candidate because at the present time when we have only 2 months or so left before the presidential election I cannot delay clarifying my stand on the presidential candidacy any longer and because I have the mission to achieve democratization without fail.

He said: My running as presidential candidate is the only way to complete the struggle for democratization through an electoral revolution. I firmly believe that running for presidential candidate is not only my duty to the people, but is also a logical sequence of history.

He said: We have thus far made every effort possible to field a single opposition presidential candidate in a bid to achieve a civilian political process and democratization. However, against our will, we have not only disappointed and frustrated the people, but have also led them to have serious worries over the prospects for democratization. For this, we express our feelings of profound sorrow to the people.

Saying this, he stressed that even now the party should field a single opposition presidential candidate so as to win overwhelming victory in the presidential election. He said that he will continue efforts for this.

President Kim Yong-sam said that if he wins victory in the presidential election he will not only achieve a civilian political process by realizing complete democratization, but also enhance the rights and interests of those who have been alienated in the course of industrialization of the country and deepen stability and development of the national economy and national defense, thereby establishing the firm foundation for national reunification.

In connection with the president Kim Yong-sam's declaration that he would run as a presidential candidate, Kim Tae-chung, RDP adviser, said that President Kim Yong-sam's declaration is his inherent right as an RDP member and that all problems facing the party will be settled according to the will of the party.

Further on Declaration

SK100450 Seoul YONHAP in English 0443 GMT
10 Oct 87

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP)—Kim Yong-sam, President of Korea's main opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), officially announced his candidacy Saturday for the presidential election expected to be held in December this year.

In formally announcing his candidacy during a news conference at the RDP's headquarters in Seoul, Kim said, at this point when the election is approaching with barely two months left to go, I can no longer postpone announcing my course of action.

Kim Tae-chung, the RDP's permanent adviser, commented on Kim Yong-sam's announcement by saying, It's Kim Yong-sam's individual right to express his own ambition. Kim Tae-chung insisted that the issue of a single RDP candidate should be determined during the party's convention. However, everything should be handled in accordance with the party's charter, Kim Tae-chung said.

Kim Yong-sam's official announcement is expected to deal a serious blow to the negotiations between the intraparty factions headed by the two Kims, which have been brought to a virtual standstill due to the two Kims' differing views over the issue of a single candidacy. Each has persistently demanded that the other give up his candidacy.

Kim Yong-sam declared in his statement that he would carry on the struggle for democratization, a goal which he had allegedly devoted his entire life to, with an election revolution in the December balloting. He described his candidacy as the aspiration of the majority of democratic citizens.

Turning to the issue of the intraparty factional negotiations for selecting a single RDP candidate, Kim said, there is no change in my conviction that the opposition camp should unify under a single candidate and gain an overwhelming victory to put an end to military rule once and for all. I will continue my efforts toward this goal.

He also said that if his party wins the election, it would strive to eradicate the military culture which he said was prevalent in all social fields and improve the rights and welfare of workers, farmers and those in urban low-income brackets. He added that his party would also seek continuous economic stability and progress and secure a firm basis for national security and reunification.

In response to a question, the RDP president reaffirmed his intention to hold the RDP nomination convention by Oct. 27. The timing of the party convention has been a major source of controversy which contributed to the stalemated intraparty negotiations over a single candidate at the end of last month. Kim Tae-chung, meanwhile, wants to delay the convention further.

While responding to another question as to why he was announcing his candidacy before that of rival Kim Tae-chung, the RDP president said, the two of us have on several occasions promised to select the candidate through negotiations. However, Kim Tae-chung changed his mind and proposed to make a decision by comparing the extent of our popular support. Kim Yong-sam said, I'm confident that an absolute majority of the people are supporting me.

Meanwhile, Kim Tae-chung implied that an official announcement on his possible candidacy would be made by Oct. 15 when he said, I will make public a considerable portion of my decision in a speech at the Songnam rally to be held Sunday (Oct. 11) and then hold a press conference a few days after the National Assembly passes the constitutional amendment bill.

Answers Questions on Decision

SK110015 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
11 Oct 87 p 2

[RDP President Kim Yong-sam "Answers to Questions on His Decision To Run for President"; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: You have not met with Kim Tae-chung since you discussed the issue of fielding a single presidential candidate Sept. 29. Don't you think you have made a hasty decision?

Answer: I don't think it was a hasty decision. I decided to announce my candidacy today because the ruling Democratic Justice Party is conducting a dishonest election campaign by giving 30,000 won to every public official as expenses for visiting his home.

We cannot waste time when about 60 days are left before the election.

I wonder how the Democratic Justice Party amassed that astronomical amount of money.

In response to the people's desire to put an end to military rule, I have decided to run for president.

I will continue to make efforts to settle the issue of fielding a single candidate.

Q: When you meet with Kim Tae-chung, do you think you can concede to him?

A: I think the people have made a judgment. They know who took the lead in toppling the Pak Chong-hui government and forcing the military dictatorship to its knees.

I will discuss everything with (party) adviser Kim when I meet him. But I have a historical mandate to run for president. This is an undeniable fact.

Q: Will you meet Kim Tae-chung before your Pusan rally on Oct. 17?

A: I will consider it. He talks as if it were not necessary to meet. There is no meaning in his proposal that party vice presidents Kim Tong-yong and Yi Yong-hui should meet.

Q: Will you proceed with your plan to hold a national convention of the party around Oct. 27?

A: According to newspaper reports, he talks as if the two of us were running for president. That is impossible. The Reunification Democratic Party is ready to take power.

I believe the national convention must be held to nominate a presidential candidate. It will be discussed by a 10-man committee, which has been set up to prepare for it.

Q: Kim Tae-chung said he will announce his position when the constitutional amendment bill is approved by the National Assembly Oct. 12. Should he declare his candidacy, both of you will run for president. Do you have a plan to meet with him before he makes an announcement? How will you respond if he declares his candidacy?

A: I am preparing myself for all possible eventualities. When he joined the party, he said efforts to field a single candidate would be successful.

I am confident an absolute majority of the people support me. It is natural for me to run for president. A candidate should be determined by the degree of popular support.

Q: Do you think the opposition will win the election if both of you run for president?

A: I am worried about that, but it is natural for me to run as president of the Reunification Democratic Party. It is also my responsibility to the people. I will strive to reach an accord on a single candidate.

Q: Do you mean to say that you should become the single candidate?

A: I have said enough.

Q: What do you plan to do now?

A: The Pusan rally will be the first one after the declaration of my candidacy.

Q: What if Kim Tae-chung accuses you of failing to promote a single candidate by announcing your candidacy first?

A: Adviser Kim and I promised to discuss the issue between us. But adviser Kim is saying the candidate must be determined by the opinion of the people.

Q: What will you do if Kim Tae-chung blocks the party's national convention?

A: We cannot delay the convention indefinitely. The party will be made powerless if it is further delayed.

As a responsible party trying to take power, we cannot delay it any longer.

Q: Why do you think the people will support you?

A: Honesty and understanding are important. The next government should be honest and faithful.

Q: Do you mean to say that Kim Tae-chung lacks such qualifications?

A:[as published]

Q: The President once described the presidency as a thorny cushion. Why do you try to sit on it?

A: Indeed, it is a difficult post. Didn't I say that I will carry the cross?

Q: What do you think of the criticism that both of you are more interested in taking power than in promoting democracy?

A: I have made my decision after considering for a long time what is the best way to promote democracy.

Kim Tae-chung's Reaction

SK110025 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, long-time political friends of convenience, crossed a "bridge of no return" yesterday as Kim Yong-sam announced formally he would run for president in Korea's first popular election in 16 years.

The official declaration set the 59-year-old Kim on a collision course with Kim Tae-chung, who is scheduled to make a formal announcement of his presidential ambition this week.

The remaining question is whether RDP president Kim Yong-sam can hold a national convention to promote him as a sole opposition nominee around Oct. 27.

The Kim Tae-chung camp, which controls 50 percent of the main opposition party, is certain to block the nomination convention.

If a national nomination convention is marred by inter-factional squabble, the RDP cannot hold the convention and it is feared the RDP will nominate neither of the two Kims as its presidential candidate.

Thus, the two Kims, both members of the RDP, are likely to run as independent presidential candidates.

Under the revised presidential election law, a political party cannot nominate more than one candidate.

But more than two members of the same party can run for president without nomination.

The other possibility is that Kim Yong-sam will exercise his authority as RDP president to push ahead with the nomination convention, thus having himself nominated as the RDP candidate. The Tonggyo-dong camp, led by Kim Tae-chung, will declare the convention null and void as its delegates cannot participate in the convention.

And Kim Tae-chung will run for president either as a nominee of a new party or as an independent.

But the Kim Tae-chung camp still insists that their leader wants to run for president as a RDP nominee.

The Tonggyo-dong camp said it had not thought of having Kim Tae-chung run for president as an independent or a nominee of a new party.

Both Kims retain the hope that the other will drop out of the presidential race at the last stage of the presidential campaign, thus paving the way for him to challenge ruling party chief No Tae-u.

Kim Tae-chung said that the RDP is likely to have "two presidential candidates" and that he would announce his position regarding presidential candidacy around Oct. 15.

"I will clarify my position on the candidacy three days after the National Assembly passes its constitutional amendment bill Oct. 12," the RDP standing advisor said.

He added that the party nomination convention should be held in accordance with the party's regulations.

After hearing Kim Yong-sam's official announcement, he said, "It is only natural for a party member to try to get the nomination to run for president."

He said that Kim Yong-sam does not lack in any capability to serve as the president in view of his long, hard political struggle as an opposition leader and his broad knowledge and correct judgment.

"I hope (RDP) president Kim will have God's blessing in the future," he said. "My respect for and friendship with him will not change although we have failed to reach an agreement on which of us should become the opposition presidential candidate."

He added that the RDP could have nominated a single candidate if he and Kim Yong-sam had undergone the process of testing their popularity earlier.

Declaration Not Recognized

SK110107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Oct 87 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Unilateral Declaration"]

[Text] The unilateral declaration by opposition RDP president Kim Yong-sam to run in the upcoming presidential election, scheduled for December, opens a bitter internal feud between rival factions in the party.

The Kim Yong-sam faction, called the Sangdo-dong group, yesterday asserted that Kim's declaration is a message to the Kim Tae-chung faction, so-called the Tonggyo-dong group, to leave the party.

Meanwhile, the Tonggyo-dong faction was determined to "protect" the RDP, which meant it will not acknowledge Kim Yong-sam's announcement.

RDP vice president Kim Tong-yong, a right-hand man of Kim Yong-sam, told reporters, "The RDP is to field a single presidential nominee. Therefore, if advisor Kim (Tae-chung) decides to remain in the party, it will be frowned on by the people."

He added, "Since the RDP candidate is almost decided upon, we will not hold a tit for tat with the Tonggyo-dong group over the procedural matters of the national convention."

DJP Reaction

SK110100 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Oct 87 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "DJP Reaction"]

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday called for an early settlement of the presidential candidacy question in the opposition Reunification Democratic Party.

Following the official declaration by RDP president Kim Yong-sam of his presidential candidacy, DJP spokesman Yi Min-sop commented, "It is desirable for the opposition candidates to be decided on as soon as possible, irrespective of the number of candidates."

"Our party hopes that the decision of the opposition candidacy will be settled in a smooth manner."

DJP secretary general Chong Suk-mo said, "We have expected the president of the opposition party to declare his presidential candidacy."

"We will not mind whether the presidential candidates will be four or two in the upcoming presidential election."

As for the possibility of the single presidential candidacy, Chong said, "Even a fortuneteller cannot say who will be the single opposition candidate as the question is enveloped in a 'fog.'"

"Our party has been preparing for the worst situation in which either of the two Kims (Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam) will stand for the opposition camp in the election," said Chong.

He then observed that the presidential candidacy question will be settled late this month.

The general view in the ruling party is that the single presidential candidacy has all but gone since RDP president Kim officially declared his candidacy.

Interview With RDP President Kim Yong-sam

SK100806 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean
8 Oct 87 p 3

["Special interview" with Kim Yong-sam, RDP president, by KYONGHYANG SINMUN in its 41st anniversary issue]

[Excerpts] When our reporter visited RDP President Kim Yong-sam to interview him at the office of his Sangdo-tong group, the National Affairs Research Institute, some 100 members of the Council of Families for the Practice of Democratization were fiercely protesting to him demanding a single [presidential] candidate. [passage omitted]

[Question] Since the failure of the single presidential candidacy, voices of criticism have been ringing out from various circles. What are your feelings about them?

[Kim Yong-sam] "My heart is very heavy. We had set a deadline for the end of September, but the result did not turn out as I desired. I feel sorry for the people and the party members. But the endeavor for a single candidacy is not quite over yet. I will continue to do my best."

[Question] Adviser Kim Tae-chung declared last year that he would not run for president, and you stressed on a number of occasions following your hunger strike that you had cleared your mind. Because both of you, however, are contending for the same position, the people seem to feel disappointment.

[Kim Yong-sam] "That I cleared my mind does not mean that I would not run. I have never said that I would not run. That I cleared my mind means that I will do things without being partial and without hesitation if there is a way to true democratization. I did not mean to say that I would not run."

[Question] However, there must be a time limit to the negotiations for the single candidacy, must there not?

[Kim Yong-sam] "Yes, of course. That is why my heart is heavy. The single candidacy should be realized with a view to what would be the sure way to end military rule and realize democratization."

[Question] The Kim Tae-chung group says that although they admit President Kim Yong-sam's credit in the struggle for democratization, it would have been impossible to achieve constitutional revision for direct presidential elections without adviser Kim Tae-chung, because you would have compromised and accepted the parliamentary cabinet system.

[Kim Yong-sam] "Nonsense! I have never stopped advocating a direct election system openly. In fact, I brought about a decisive turning point for the direct election system. Adviser Kim behaved as if he were not interested in the election when he was in the United States in 1985."

"However, I founded the NKDP and brought about a turning point in the flowering of democracy through the 12 February general elections. It was I that included the direct election system in the NKDP charter. I joined the NKDP, and initiated, in a blitzkrieg manner, the campaign to collect 10 million signatures in the campaign for constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system on the first anniversary of the 12 February general elections. Adviser Kim was not even aware of it when the signature collection campaign was started.

"I led the signboard fixing meetings for constitutional revision, traveling across the country, and the entire world knows I led the 10 June and 26 June meetings to accomplish the direct election system.

"I told adviser Kim that I overthrew the Pak Chong-hui regime and that I made the present regime surrender, and that, therefore, I, who sowed the seed, should reap the fruit." [passage omitted]

[Question] What do you think will be the major issues in the presidential election, and what will be the catch phrases for the forthcoming election?

[Kim Yong-sam] "The issue will be to end military rule through election revolution. It is not too much to say that this is all. I also anticipate that the election issues will also include banishing the irregularities and corruption connected with various scandalous practices of the present regime to date and establishing a clean and honest government. We are now reviewing the specific election strategies to employ."

[Question] Why must the opposition party win a victory in the upcoming presidential election?

[Kim Yong-sam] "To put an end to the military dictatorship and, thus, to open a new era of democracy in this land, this is why our RDP should win victory in the election. This is not only the desire of the absolute majority of the people, but is also the logical sequence of history. I have never considered the possibility of the DJP's taking office again."

[Question] The opposition party has consistently emphasized democratization. However, in fact, the management and operation of the party have been controlled by the president and adviser, haven't they?

[Kim Yong-sam] "I am a parliamentary democrat. I have served as president of the opposition party three times in the past. The presidency of the opposition party is a very difficult and arduous position—more difficult and arduous than being the president of the country. The president of the opposition had to surmount all sorts of infiltration politics and suppression on the part of the military regime. Frankly speaking, those without ability

and competence cannot serve as president of the opposition party. Democracy develops depending upon how it is operated. Therefore, democracy should be enforced through a democratic system and process."

[Question] What idea and plan do you have for doing away with feelings of parochialism, social chaos, and fraudulent and corrupt practices in elections that have been criticized by people as being the evils of the direct presidential election system? To achieve clean and fair elections and future's national development, what attitude do you think politicians and voters should assume in the upcoming presidential election?

[Kim Yong-sam] "I do not agree that the direct presidential election system incites feelings of parochialism among people, social chaos, and fraudulent and corrupt practices in elections. I think that these can be done away with when the tradition of the direct presidential election system has been firmly deepened among our people. I mean that when we correctly carry out the direct presidential election system, this problem can be settled. Fraudulent and corrupt elections have been perpetrated by the parties in power, not by opposition parties. What is important under any election system is fairness. Democracy cannot develop when there are shortcomings in implementing the election system or when there is fraudulent voting. Therefore, in the upcoming presidential election our voters should cast clean votes, and also politicians should renounce such acts as inciting and agitating voters irresponsibly and buying votes from people." [passage omitted]

[Question] If and when your party takes office, how would you maintain relations with the new opposition party? What do you think is the desirable relationship with the opposition party?

[Kim Yong-sam] "I have often told the DJP that it should keep in mind its becoming an opposition party some day. When we take office, the opposition party will enjoy the role of an opposition party. In other words, it will not receive such brutal suppression and surveillance as we did in the past. It will enjoy just treatment and protection in accordance with the constitution. We cannot expect the development of the country without development of the opposition party. From now on, our politics should become advanced politics."

[Question] To liquidate the era of confrontation and antagonism and to make the next era an era of national reconciliation and harmony, what step or steps do you think should be taken?

[Kim Yong-sam] "Removing confrontation and antagonism and achieving national reconciliation and harmony is the duty of the party in power. To open an era of national reconciliation and harmony, we should never use political retaliation. I believe that mutual trust between the ruling and opposition parties can be

restored and the relationship between them can be turned into a relationship of bona fide rivalry only on the strength of the efforts of the party in power.

[Question] In particular, how would you go about healing the Kwangju incident?

[Kim Yong-sam] "The Kwangju incident is a problem that our nation should resolve without fail. They sacrificed themselves for the cause of democracy. I believe that to repay their sacrifice and to console their souls, the new government should become an honest, true, and clean government. At the same time, the new government should make efforts to recover the honor of Kwangju citizens, as well as those who participated in the uprising." [passage omitted]

[Question] What do you think of the recent trend of a growing leftist-leaning ideology and particularly an anti-U.S. sentiment among our young students?

[Kim Yong-sam] "The problem is that the authorities have failed to accept the progressive tendency growing among our young generations in a discreet manner, but instead have been using it as an excuse for suppression. If we are faithful to liberal democracy, such a violent and radical tendency will be done away with, and undemocratic groups and acts will by no means be tolerated in this society.

"As to the anti-U.S. sentiment, we should discriminate between the anti-U.S. sentiment and the leftist-leaning and procommunist tendency. The anti-U.S. sentiment and the leftist-leaning and procommunist tendency are entirely different. I believe that if the United States continues to support the military regime, the anti-U.S. sentiment will rapidly increase and finally expand into a form of anti-U.S. movement."

[Question] What do you have in mind concerning national reunification or what are you going to present during the upcoming election campaign as an election pledge?

[Kim Yong-sam] "Closing the era of national division and, thus, achieving national reunification is precisely a most urgent and important task for our nation's survival and prosperity. I have already clarified on many occasions that in achieving national reunification, the three principles of democracy, independence, and peace should be respected and obeyed.

"Along with this, I will urge participation of the people in debates on reunification, recovery of the national homogeneity, overcoming of the ideology originating from the era of cold war, expansion of North-South exchange, reduction of armed forces between North and South Korea, and realization of North-South summit talks to conclude a treaty of nonaggression." [passage omitted]

[Question] What is the extent of your personal property?

[Kim Yong-sam] "My house in Sangdo-dong and a small drift-net manufacturing company that my father gave me 20 years ago are all that I have. I find no reason not to disclose the status of my personal property. If I were asked to right now, I would. I think that a president must disclose the status of his personal property. Ministers, vice ministers, lawmakers, and other high-ranking officials must also do so. Anyone who has power must not accumulate wealth." [passage omitted]

Announces Unification Plan

SK130148 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
13 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, yesterday bared his idea for national unification which starts with pressing for the democratization of North Korea.

According to Kim, to realize the reintegration of divided Korea, the next government has to achieve democracy and urge North Korea to democratize itself. The two Koreaes will then expand bilateral exchanges on a gradual basis.

Kim told the press that in the next stage South and North Korea will strengthen bilateral cooperation in nonpolitical areas. Free visits will then be allowed between South and North Koreans and finally cooperation in political and diplomatic arenas will be pursued as a means to prepare national reunification.

Then, the divided country will unify as one nation in one system.

The head of the major opposition party asserted that the national unification should be achieved on six principles: self-reliance free from external influence, national reconciliation, phased approaches, peaceful means, change of internal systems, and the participation of the whole nation.

Announcing his idea at his private office, Kim said, "The new government will do away with making evil use of the problem of national division for the purpose of maintaining dictatorial regime."

"If a democratic government is established, the Seoul Olympics slated for next year will serve as a good opportunity for national unification and the stabilization of peace. The government will make every effort for the success of Olympic Games, Kim said.

Police To Deter College Political Gatherings
SK110146 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
11 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] Police will actively discourage college students from holding political gatherings to keep politicians, particularly presidential hopefuls, off campuses, police officers said yesterday.

A senior officer at the National Police Headquarters [NPH] said it is not appropriate for student activists to invite big-shot politicians, mainly presidential aspirants from the opposition camp, to address functions on campuses.

Politicians will surely be tempted to use the gatherings to boost student support for them and to "stir up campus unrest," he argued.

He fingered an Oct. 3 "lecture meeting" held on the Yonsei University campus during which opposition leader Kim Tae-chung was a guest speaker.

Kim Yong-sam, president of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party, did not attend the event, although he was invited. About 20,000 students and civilians were on hand.

During and after the gathering, NPH officers said, student activists shouted slogans, while plastering antigovernment posters on school walls.

Kim Tae-chung was reported to have tried hard to calm radical students who were engaged in apparently anti-state activities.

On Sept. 27, the National Student Representatives Council sponsored another gathering at Korea University to hear speeches by the two Kims, both presidential aspirants. The council, however, called off the meeting at the last minute as Kim Yong-sam declined to attend.

Despite the fact that the gathering was officially canceled, a large crowd of 15,000 people turned out on the campus.

On top of that, Pusan-area collegians are planning a political gathering on Oct. 16 in memory of the eighth anniversary of massive antigovernment demonstrations in Pusan and Masan in 1979.

The two Kims have been invited to the gathering. Kim Tae-chung is reported to have accepted the invitation, while Kim Yong-sam, declined. A group of students of Pusan National University has visited the two presidential hopefuls in person, according to a news report.

Police say that the planned gathering is illegal, because it has not been authorized by authorities.

Furthermore, they are worried that the lecture meeting would be exploited by Kim Tae-chung for political gain.

Analysts, however, remain doubtful whether police can succeed in discouraging students from holding political gatherings on their campuses.

They may eventually use force to foil the gatherings, analysts said.

Police have already criticized other forms of "political activities" on some college campuses.

Straw votes were held at several universities in Seoul and other areas by activists to measure the popularity of four presidential hopefuls. Such activities are in violation of the Presidential Election Law.

A Hanyang University student leader was arrested last week for sponsoring a mock vote and counting the results, despite police warnings. He was also charged with damaging U.S. national flags.

Reports said police and the prosecution are scratching their heads about how to handle the arrested student, since his arrest has drawn fire from the press.

Newspaper editorials have argued that mock votes should be permitted for the development of free democracy in this country, particularly as the present Presidential Election Law is likely to be rewritten soon.

Opposition politicians are yet to make their positions clear on that issue.

Yi Ung-hui on Tasks Facing National Press
SK130230 Seoul YONHAP in English 0221 GMT
13 Oct 87

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—Culture and Information Minister Yi Ung-hui said Tuesday that the biggest task facing the nation's press is promoting the people's wisdom in helping the nation overcome a transitional period while ensuring stability.

Yi said, we are now in a transitional period which will become a great watershed in the development of Korean history.

Yi's remarks came in a ceremony at the press center here marking the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Korean Newspapers Association.

In a congratulatory address, Yi said, the task awaiting us is to seek reform and development based on stability, while also pursuing gradual social reform, not a revolution.

He said that radical leftist forces who drum up class consciousness and violent revolutionary ideology should be stamped out while also calling for solidification of the liberal democratic system.

The minister cited three tasks facing the further development of Korean newspapers—harmony of freedom and responsibility, adaptation to change and harmony of the public interest and business.

Today's newspapers need a fresh understanding of the recovery of the human spirit and a more sincere attitude toward life worthy of mankind, he said.

Yi also called for institutional improvements for modernization and the specialization of newspapers and journalists.

Yi said that Korean newspapers have entered a new phase and they should consider disclosing the extent of their circulation in a bid to ensure their long-term development and to guarantee freedom of choice for subscribers and advertisers.

The government plans to push ahead with smooth democratization and political development, the settlement of all problems through elections, and the fair and just management of elections, he said.

Yi also urged that newspapers assist the government efforts so the nation can cope wisely with the transitional period in a stable manner.

The government accepted opposition demands for direct presidential elections and other democratic reforms last July. On Monday, a constitutional revision bill instituting direct presidential elections replacing the current Electoral College system was approved in the National Assembly. Meanwhile, the presidential election is scheduled for December this year.

Deputy Premier Chong on U.S. Protectionism

*TSK130216 Seoul YONHAP in English 0207 GMT
13 Oct 87*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—South Korea's Deputy Prime Minister Chong In-yong Monday expressed concern over U.S. protectionism, saying that it would not only adversely affect the international economy, but also discourage Seoul's continued efforts to liberalize its domestic market.

Chong, who also heads the Economic Planning Board, said that even though South Korea was faced with mounting deficits in the international balance of payments in the early 1980s, it voluntarily pushed ahead with market opening programs.

If protectionist sentiment in the U.S. materializes as reflected in the omnibus trade bill pending in the Congress, it will severely hamper worldwide efforts to preserve and promote a free trade environment, as well as Korea's own efforts to accelerate its market opening.

Chong's remarks came in a keynote address delivered during a luncheon gathering on behalf of some 400 participants at the second joint conference between the Korea-U.S. Economic Council and the Southeast U.S.-Korean Economic Committee. The Korea-U.S. joint conference ends Tuesday.

The Korean Government is fully aware of its responsibilities as the twelfth largest trading nation in the world and as the seventh largest U.S. trading partner, Chong said.

In the past, because of constraints posed by the balance of payments position which showed deficits until 1985, the Korean Government was unable to adopt more drastic market-opening measures, he said.

Chong said that South Korea hopes to open its markets, as it has in the past, on its own initiative, rather than yield to foreign pressure, adding that there are many more conducive and productive ways to resolve trade disputes, rather than resort to damaging protectionist measures which can also backfire.

Minister Says Investment in U.S. To Increase

*SK120159 Seoul YONHAP in English 0122 GMT
12 Oct 87*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—South Korea will increase its investments in the United States with government support, spurred by surpluses in the nation's international payments position, a ranking government official said Monday.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the second joint conference of the Korea and Southeast U.S. Economic Committee here, Trade and Industry Minister Na Ung-pae said that Korean investments in the southeastern states are very successful and that Korea will increase its capital investments in the area in line with the improving investment climate here.

Unlike other countries, Korea has not invested in the U.S. banking and real estate industries, but rather in the manufacturing sector, while such an investment pattern has contributed a great deal to the U.S. economy, Na emphasized.

The two-day Seoul conference, featuring seminars on bilateral trade cooperation and business talks, has drawn a 250-member U.S. economic delegation led by governors of seven southeastern states.

The seven governors are James Martin (R-N.C.), Bob Martinez (R-Fla.), Joe Harris (D-Ga.), Carroll Campbell (R-S.C.), Guy Hunt (R-Ala.), Ned McWherter (D-Tenn.) and Gerald Baliles (D-Va.).

A 200-member Korean delegation to the meeting is headed by Nam Tok-u, chairman of the Korea-U.S. Economic Council and the Korea Foreign Trade Association, and Ku Cha-hak, chairman of the Korea-Southeast U.S. Economic Committee and vice chairman of the Lucky-Goldstar Group.

The Korean Government and Korean businesses are making every effort to increase their purchase of U.S. goods to help redress the trade imbalance now running in Korea's favor. Likewise, U.S. firms should redouble their efforts to make more capital investments in Korea, Na went on to say.

He said that the U.S. Administration should ease U.S. protectionist barriers in order to further improve the two countries' bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

In a meeting held after the opening ceremony, Na, the seven governors and leading U.S. businessmen agreed to further cement bilateral cooperation in the fields of trade, investment and technology.

Inchon Rally Denounces North's Ship Attack
SK110133 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] About 5,000 Inchon citizens and fishermen yesterday held a rally denouncing the North Korean armed attack on a South Korean fishing vessel in international waters off Paengnyong Island in the West Sea Oct. 7.

In the rally held at a pier in Inchon, Pak Sang-pok, president of the Inchon chapter of the Korea Anti-communist League, said in an opening address, "North Korean communists drove a dagger in the hearts of peace-loving people all over the world by brutally murdering 11 fishermen in international waters."

He also cautioned against pro-communist movements now burgeoning in some quarters of Korean society, urging people to be wide awake against Communist threats.

Hwang Chang-chin, a youth leader of the chapter, said that North Korea has abducted 11 South Korean fishing boats in international waters since 1975 and are still holding 187 fishermen.

Participants in the rally adopted a three-point resolution in which they urged North Korean leader Kim Il-song to stop committing inhumane acts of murdering innocent people, make compensation for the deaths of the fishermen and repent for his past sins.

Bloc Countries Plan To Attend Olympics
SK120228 Seoul YONHAP in English 0216 GMT
12 Oct 87

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—East European countries have reconfirmed their intention to participate in the 1988 Seoul Olympiad, Kim Chong-ha, president of the Korea Olympic Committee, said Sunday.

Kim, who returned home Sunday afternoon after attending the meeting of the Association of European National Olympic Committees (AENOC) held in Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 8-9, said that presidents of communist bloc national Olympic committees attending the meeting had made definite promises to take part in the Seoul Olympiad and most communist countries had already decided on how many athletes will be sent to the summer games.

Kim said he heard from concerned sources that more than 600 athletes from the Soviet Union, more than 500 from East Germany, more than 300 from Yugoslavia, and more than 200 from Bulgaria will be sent to Seoul.

V. Gavrilin, vice sports minister of the Soviet Union, proposed that Soviet athletes train for their respective events in Seoul from November to early next year, Kim added.

Kim quoted Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), as saying that if North Korea does not accept the IOC-mediated proposal, then additional sports talks between South and North Korea over staging the 1988 summer Olympic games would be unnecessary.

Burma

U Ne Win Views Economy at Party Meeting

BK091600 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1345 GMT 9 Oct 87

[“Concluding speech” by U Ne Win, chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party, at the seventh meeting of the party Central Committee meeting in Rangoon on 9 October—recorded]

[Text] Dear Central Committee members: My speech today will deal mainly with the economy. When talking about the economy, it is necessary to explain its background. Burma won its political independence on 4 January 1948. Although Burma gained political independence then, the economy was not in the hands of the Burmese people. Wholesale trade and financial sectors remained in the hands of foreigners. The Burmese people had a limited role in retail trade.

A nation that is politically independent but finds that it cannot make its own economic decisions or exploit its economy cannot be said to have full independence. A country with a weak economy means it is susceptible to outside manipulation. We were able to overcome this danger when the Revolutionary Council came to power in 1962. One of the objectives was to put the economy back into the hands of the Burmese people. The different stages of action we took to achieve this aim are known by all. For example, we nationalized the banking institutions which were in control of the money market as well as the trading concerns. At the time of the nationalization, the extent of the Burmese people's control over the economy was known to all; it was very little.

The Burmese Government that assumed power after independence was definitely a nationalist and patriotic government. But, because it was inexperienced, it had to seek advice and suggestions from others. The question, however, is: Were the advice and suggestions given us really good? Forgetting what was done before 1962, I will explain one incident that happened during our time, after 1962.

Once, when the value of the pound sterling was about to decline, we notified those in Britain holding our sterling reserves to sell them through the then Burma Commercial Bank. But a foreigner who was working as the consultant at the bank instead sent instructions to buy sterling. If we had sold the reserves, we would have avoided the loss from the declining value of the pound sterling. But we suffered twice because we also had to bear the loss from the newly acquired sterling. Profit, though due, did not come, while losses came quite easily. Such was the advice we received.

After independence, our Burmese Government at the time restricted foreigners and gave us a free hand so that the Burmese people would know how to engage in commerce. But, as our people were not very diligent and

were also inexperienced, they did only what others told them. Later, they even did what would only benefit them, refusing to recognize what was good for the country or for the general public.

Once, a company supposedly ordered goods from abroad and, as usual, a foreign company concerned shipped those goods. The money for the goods was then settled by [words indistinct] through a bank. But the goods that arrived in Burma were not the ones ordered, but bricks wrapped in old newspapers. When attempts were made to reclaim the money, the foreign company was found to exist in name only. It was set up in collusion with the merchants here just to siphon out foreign currency. Such is the experience we have had. In short, it was only in 1962 that we managed with great effort to regain our economic independence. For this reason, our country even today is being termed with some bitterness as an isolationist state that has severed ties with foreign countries. We still see bitterness against us overseas.

It is indeed essential to make a thorough study of our past experiences. It would take a very long time to explain all of this in great detail. [sentence indistinct] As I have said earlier, the main purpose of today's speech is the economy. There were two aspects to this economy: the short-term program and the long-term program. Our short-term measures have already started with paddy and several types of commodities being returned to the private sector. In dealing with the economy of the nation, it is not possible for the government to do it all by itself. The people's participation is essential in economic as well as in all other affairs.

When we came to power in 1962 the economy was not in the hands of the Burmese people. That was why we did it. When we had carried out our plans, we were able to progress to the present situation.

In realising private investment—as a short-term program—I would like to address my remarks to the private entrepreneurs. We have openly declared that any citizen can engage in business after registering. The term citizens refers not only to full fledged citizens, but also to associate citizens—persons of foreign blood—who are also our citizens. I would especially like to encourage those persons whose parents and forefathers came to Burma in the past eras for various reasons. There are some of pure foreign bloods who remained live among us. They can become associate citizens under the laws promulgated in accordance with the provisions. However, their descendants are entitled to become full fledged citizens under certain prescribed conditions.

I would like to urge these persons who have lived here and earned their livelihood here to have the determination to live here through weal and woe. [Words indistinct] In doing so they can enjoy the privileges and rights to which they are entitled. However, there will be problems if they are working only for self-interest. Please work for the other's interest as well.

I would like to especially urge those engaging in agricultural and industrial production to operate in such a way so that wages are paid fairly in trading the commodities produced by the labor of the workers and farmers and, in the case of farming, producers get the privileges they deserve and consumers enjoy fair prices. This is for those who are not full-fledged citizens.

I would also like to urge private entrepreneurs, who are full-fledged citizens, to strive to improve their existing commercial skills. Just as I have earlier urged the associate citizens, who are the descendants of foreigners, so I would like to urge our citizens—the pure Burmese—to be fair for the benefit of producers, consumers, and the traders themselves. However, if they are greedy and self-seeking, they will face danger whether they are full-fledged citizens or associate citizens. Well, this is our short-term program.

As for the long-term program, it is not sufficient to look at our country alone. We have to take into consideration the whole world. In looking at the whole world, we see the capitalist countries which follow capitalism facing deficit, balance of payments problems, and other fiscal problems. This is common knowledge worldwide. Among the capitalist countries, some are facing the problem of cash shortage while others are facing surplus problem, and those countries with surpluses have their own peculiar problems.

So overall, the countries following [word Indistinct] are currently facing economic problems. They are not alone, however, for those following the left system also have problems. Are not the leftist system countries also facing economic problems? They are. That is why they are preparing to carrying out reforms.

In brief, countries following capitalism as well as countries which follow what is commonly called the so-called leftist system—the (?state system)—are facing economic problems. So, both the leftist and rightist systems in the world need to be reformed. So the reform is needed. And how are the reforms to be carried out? It can be compared to saying the disease has been diagnosed, but the medicine has not been found. One does not know which medicine to administer. We are also included among them.

How are we to reform economically in the future? We need to reform now. We started the reform with the decontrol of the rice trade. I conclude here by saying that to what extent reforms are to be carried out and how they are to be carried out in future will be determined after we consider our own experience and the experience of the world. [applause]

Fourth People's Assembly Holds 2-Day Meeting

Report on Opening Session

*BK120718 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
0630 GMT 12 Oct 87*

[Text] The fifth meeting of the Fourth People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma opened in the People's Assembly Conference Hall, Rangoon, at

1000 today. Present were 477 People's Assembly representatives headed by U San Yu, president and chairman of the State Council.

This morning's session was presided over by Alternate Chairman U Gaik Tar No, representative of Kayah State's Demoso Township Constituency-I, while U Aung Khin Tint, director general of the People's Assembly Office, officiated as secretary of the meeting.

The chairman first announced that of the 483 eligible representatives, 477 were present, constituting 98.76% attendance. The validity of the meeting was announced, and it was declared open. The chairman then announced the agenda of the fifth meeting and obtained the approval of the assembly.

As the meeting progressed, the chairman announced that the State Council had reported that two seats in the People's Assembly had become vacant in the period between the fourth and the fifth meetings of the People's Assembly. The matter was put on record after the assembly approved it.

Next, six newly elected People's Assembly representatives took their oath in the presence of the presiding chairman. The meeting was then recessed to elect the members of the Panel of Chairmen from each state and division.

When the meeting resumed, names of 14 members elected to the Panel of Chairmen from states and divisions were announced. After the assembly approved the election, the members of the Panel of Chairmen took their reserved seats.

The chairman of the morning session, U Gaik Tar No, handed over his duties to U Aung Thein, representative of Kayah State's Pasawng Township Constituency.

Next, U Sein Lwin, secretary of the State Council, presented the report of the State Council. The chairman then announced that the assembly will discuss that report on 13 October.

This was followed by U Sai Chit Thaung of Shan State Mon Hsat Constituency tabling a motion expressing regrets, on behalf of the People's Assembly, for the death of U Mu Lein, representative of Shan State's Mong Ton Constituency. U Hla, representative of Magwe Division's Thayet Constituency, seconded the motion, and the chairman put the matter on record.

Next, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha presented the report of the Council of Ministers, and the presiding chairman announced that the report would be discussed by the assembly on 13 October.

The meeting was then recessed.

Report on Closing Session

*BK121454 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 12 Oct 87*

[Excerpts] The fifth meeting of the Fourth People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma opened in the People's Assembly Conference Hall, Rangoon, at 1000 today. Present were 477 People's Assembly representatives headed by U San Yu, president and chairman of the State Council. [passage omitted]

As the meeting continued in the afternoon, State Council Secretary U Sein Lwin requested the assembly, in accordance with Article 74 of the Constitution, endorse the State Council's Ordinance No 1, 1987, demonetizing the 25, 35, and 75 kyat currency notes. U Maung Maung of Kachin State's Kamaing Constituency seconded that request and as the assembly agreed to discuss it, the presiding chairman announced that a separate date would be fixed later to discuss it.

Next, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and finance, presented the bill amending the Revenue Law. As U Tin Dun, representative of Tenasserim Division's East Mergui Constituency-1, supported the bill, the chairman announced that the bill would be discussed at a later date.

This was followed by U Tint Swe, minister of industry-1, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, presenting the bill amending the Private Enterprises Law. The chairman announced that the bill would be discussed on 13 October after the bill was supported by U Tin Aung, representative of Rakhine State's Rathedaung Constituency-1. Next, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, U Than Nyunt, minister of agriculture and forests, presented the bill amending the Water and Irrigation Tax Law. As U Nyan Yin of Sagaing Division's Yinmabin Constituency-1 supported the bill, the chairman fixed 13 October as the date for the assembly to discuss the bill.

Later, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, Thura U Saw Pru, minister of transport and communications, presented the bill amending the Burma Ships Registration Act. As U Thein Aung Tin, representative of Mon State's Kyaikto Constituency-2, seconded the bill, the chairman announced that a date would be fixed later for the assembly to discuss the bill.

Next, U Tun Way, minister of health, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, presented the bill amending the Traditional Medicine Practitioners Council Act. After U Than Shwe, representative of Magwe Division's Kale Constituency-2, seconded the bill, the chairman said the bill would be discussed at a later date.

Next, U Sein Lwin, secretary of the State Council, presented the matter regarding the State Council's proposal to agree to the conventions of the International Maritime Organization. The chairman later announced that the matter would be discussed at a later date.

This was followed by U Tin Aung Hein, chairman of the Council of People's Justices; U Myint Maung, chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys; U Aung Khin, member of the Council of People's Inspectors; and U Hla Kyaw Aung, secretary of the Elections Commission, presenting the reports of their respective councils and commission, and the chairman announcing that the reports would be discussed at the dates to be fixed later.

The chairman then presented reports regarding the goodwill visit to the Soviet Union by a People's Assembly delegation and the selection of two People's Assembly representatives by the State Council as members of the delegation that attended the 42d UN General Assembly. The reports were then put on record by the assembly.

The meeting ended at 1450.

36 Foreigners Among 49 Killed in Plane Crash *BK111408 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Oct 87*

[Text] The Fokker-27 XYAEL of the Burma Airways Corporation crashed after a midair fire near (Phanaung) village, (Taungkyin) Village Tract, some 20 miles southeast of Nyaung-u. The plane left Rangoon Airport at 0653 today and was scheduled to arrive at Nyaung-u Airport at 0811.

As soon as the news of the plane crash was received, responsible officials of the airways corporation and members of an investigating team left for the crash site by a special plane.

The plane was carrying 36 foreign tourists, 9 local passengers, including an infant, and 4 crew members. It was learned that there were no survivors among the 49 people aboard.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Defense Minister on Incursion Into Johor *BK090715 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 5 Oct 87 p 1*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sunday—The Defense Ministry is aware that a group of foreign soldiers entered the country through a river in Johor State recently but does not consider this as a violation of the state and its sovereignty. Defense Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said people should not be unduly alarmed because the nation's security is not at stake. He said his ministry had taken appropriate action on the issue.

After inaugurating the opening of the Ex-Servicemen's Association Annual General Meeting here today, he said, "This issue should not be over-emphasized, especially by the mass media. If the issue involves ASEAN, then it can be resolved amicably through discussions." However, Tengku Rithauddeen was reluctant to name the foreign country involved.

It was understood that the government has sent a protest note to the country and the country's authorities guaranteed that such an incident will not recur.

The minister said, "Relations among ASEAN member countries are considered fraternal. No possible differences can arise if, undeliberately, a member makes a critical statement concerning the other. He said any problem that arises between any ASEAN member countries will be resolved through mutual cooperation and understanding.

Prior to this, deputy military intelligence chief, Brigadier General Raja Rashid Raja Badiozzaman made a statement in an article which was published in conjunction with the Armed Forces Day on 16 September. Brig Gen Rashid alleged that a fully armed vessel had entered a river in Johor. According to him, the incident was only reported to the authorities by local residents several days after the incident.

Meanwhile, touching on the purchase of the British-made antisubmarine Wasp helicopters, Tengku Rithauddeen said Chief Secretary to the Defense Ministry, Tan Sri Yusof Abdul Rahman, is currently in London to attend a finalizing meeting.

The minister said the purchase of the helicopters is a part of the ministry's effort to upgrade the capabilities of the armed forces by the year 2000.

5-Nation Military Exercise Begins

*BK110951 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0934 GMT 11 Oct 87*

[Text] Melaka, Oct 11 (BERNAMA)—A joint army exercise of the Five Power Defence Arrangement (FPDA)—codenamed "Kris Sakti" ("Magic Knife") 1/87—was launched Sunday [11 October] at Terendak Camp near here, about 200 km from Kuala Lumpur, by chief of army Gen Datuk Yaakob Mohamed Zain.

The three-day exercise, involving about 313 army officers and men from Australia, Britain, New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia, is the second one which the Malaysian Army has played host to. The first was in 1970.

The Command Post Exercise (CPX) is designed to emphasise the need for good communication, intelligence process, accurate staff duties and headquarters procedures, efficient office organisation and forward planning and correct battle procedures.

Seventh Brigade Commander Brig Gen Nordin Yusof, who is director of the exercise, said the CPX concept was to exercise the headquarters of participating units by injecting incidents through higher and lower controls representing the brigade headquarters and sub-units.

Apart from fostering a good relationship among the FPDA partners, the objective of the exercise was to extend knowledge in tactics, capabilities, weapons and operational staff procedures, he said.

Gen. Nordin said the exercise was also to practise command post procedures in a combined operational setting at battalion level and the development of conventional tactics in the Malaysian environment.

Activities of Visiting PNG Governor

Mahathir Hosts Dinner

*BK090908 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 9 Oct 87*

[Text] Developing countries need effective and sustained cooperation among themselves to overcome the problems caused by the world economic recession. Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed said this in Kuala Lumpur last night. He said problems like unfavorable terms of trade, growing protectionism, and declining prices of primary commodities could not be redressed in isolation, nor could they wait for a global consensus on the creation of a new international economic order. All developing countries had to tackle these problems themselves to ensure that their products received fair and stable prices.

Speaking at a dinner in honor of the governor general of Papua New Guinea, Sir Kingsford Dibela, and Lady Dibela, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said Malaysia was fully committed to the concept of cooperation among developing countries, or South-South cooperation, not only in trade but also other economic and technical aspects. He also said relations between Papua New Guinea and Malaysia had always been close and it was the intention of the Malaysian Government to maintain, nurture, and invigorate further relations between both countries.

Ends 5-Day Visit

*BK120618 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0524 GMT 12 Oct 87*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 12 (BERNAMA)—Papua New Guinea Governor-General Sir Kingsford Dibela and Lady Winifred Dibela left for Singapore Monday after a 5-day visit to Malaysia.

They were seen off at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport by Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba, Deputy Foreign Minister Toh Muda Dr Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan and Deputy National and Rural Development Minister Ng Cheng Kuai, who was the minister-in-attendance.

During their stay here, Sir Kingsford and Lady Dibela visited several places of interest, including the National Museum, Parliament building, the Proton national car plant as well as a FELDA (land settlement) scheme. Monday morning, they were briefed on Malaysia's petroleum and gas industry at the headquarters of Petronas, the national oil corporation.

Mahathir Leaves for Commonwealth Meeting

*BK100428 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0411 GMT 10 Oct 87*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 10 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed left for Vancouver Saturday to attend the 5-day commonwealth heads of government meeting (CHOGM) beginning Tuesday.

He was accompanied by his wife, Dr Siti Hasmah Mohamed Ali.

Dr Mahathir will be joined in Vancouver by Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar and Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Zainal Abidin Sulong, both of whom are attending the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

View on Mahathir's Role

*BK120610 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0510 GMT 12 Oct 87*

[From Azman Ujang]

[Excerpts] Vancouver, Oct 12 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad made a big impact with his tough talking at the Commonwealth Summit in Nassau, Bahamas 2 years ago and he is not likely to keep a low profile here.

Although the prime minister will not be in the list of six Commonwealth heads of government making formal addresses at their meeting which opens Tuesday, he is expected to spearhead discussions on a number of issues in closed-door sessions with his commonwealth counterparts.

As a measure of Mahathir's popularity, at least nine heads of government and heads of state of the Commonwealth have so far requested for a meeting with him individually to discuss bilateral matters between their countries and Malaysia.

Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Zainal Abidin Sulong told Malaysian journalists here Sunday that more such requests were expected to be made before the summit began, prompting a hive of activity at the tightly-guarded Malaysian Secretariat on the 12th floor of the Pan-Pacific Hotel here where the prime minister is staying.

He said the prime minister would be meeting separately with his Canadian counterpart, Brian Mulroney, who as host will open the summit, and the prime ministers of Australia, Britain, Singapore and India.

Similar talks will also take place with Sultan of Brunei Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah, President Hussein Ershad of Bangladesh, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and King Moshoeshoe of Lesotho.

"We are having a tough time trying to slot in the various appointments and the prime minister is definitely going to have a very busy schedule here," Zainal Abidin said.

Mahathir is a firm critic of the Commonwealth, the loosely-structured association of 49 former British colonies, and widely known in Commonwealth circles as a leader who pulls no punches.

A senior Malaysian official said Malaysia's perception of the Commonwealth is so "attuned" as it does not want to see the association's meetings becoming merely occasions to "walk down memory lane". [passage omitted]

The agenda for the summit is a broad mix of world political and economic issues, covering matters like global trends and prospects as well as the highly contentious issue of apartheid.

Zainal Abidin said it remained to be seen whether this Commonwealth meeting would see similar outpouring of indignation against the white racist regime of South Africa, like in Nassau.

He said that while one group of nations, including Malaysia, was all for the implementation of international military sanctions against South Africa, another led by Britain was opposed to it.

This meeting will also see a greater push by the Commonwealth for programmes that will concentrate on projects of assistance for the frontline states in southern Africa to withstand the destabilisation process unleashed by the Pretoria regime.

Malaysia is a strong supporter of such efforts to help the states and has contributed to the African Fund set up for the purpose.

CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Pays 4-Day Visit

*BK111053 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1022 GMT 11 Oct 87*

[Text] Melaka, Oct 11 (BERNAMA)—Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, who is on a four-day visit to Malaysia, visited Melaka, the historical city situated about 160 kms south of Kuala Lumpur, Sunday [11 October].

Accompanied by State Secretary Mohamed Zam Abdul Wahab, Mr Bohumil and his delegation visited the mini Malaysia park in Air Keruh, the historical complex, the Melaka Sultanate Istana (palace), the A Famosa (the old Portuguese) Fort and the declaration of independence memorial.

The visitors were also entertained to lunch in Air Keruh.

They return to Kuala Lumpur today.

Singapore

PNG Governor General Arrives for Visit

*BK121229 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 12 Oct 87*

[Text] The governor general of Papua New Guinea, Sir Kingsford Dibela, and his wife, Lady Dibela, are in Singapore for a 4-day state visit. They are accompanied by several officials.

Sir Kingsford is here at the invitation of the president. They were received at the airport by the minister of state for community development, Mr Chng Jit Koon and Mrs Chng. Sir Kingsford and his wife were later driven to the Istana [Palace] where they were greeted by President Wee Kim Wee and Mrs Wee. He also met with Minister of Foreign Affairs and National Development Mr S. Dhanabalan, Acting Health Minister Mr Yeo Cheow Tong, the Netherlands ambassador, Mr Pieter van Buuren, and other local officials.

Cambodia

Communique Announces SRV Troop Withdrawal

*BK111139 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 11 Oct 87*

[11 October PRK National Defense Ministry communique]

[Text] Implementing the communique of the three Indo-chinese countries summit held in Vientiane in February 1983, the Governments of the PRK and SRV have agreed to continue the withdrawal and repatriation of another part of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army in 1987. Two divisions of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army will be involved in this sixth withdrawal, namely the 94th and 99th Divisions. The 94th Division consists of one infantry division, two brigades, and a number of detachment units. The 99th Division consists of two infantry brigades and a number detachment units. These above-mentioned homebound units will take several different overland and waterway routes. The sixth partial troop withdrawal will begin in November 1987 and will be witnessed by foreign observers.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 11 October 1987

Hun Sen Sends Message to UN Secretary General

*BK130751 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0357 GMT
13 Oct 87*

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Oct (SPK)—The chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, Hun Sen, in a message informed the Secretary General of the United Nations Javier Perez de Cuellar of the new steps taken by the PRK in implementing its national reconciliation policy. The message, dated 10 October, says:

Following my message, dated 9 September 1987, in which I informed you of the content of the national reconciliation policy proclaimed on 27 August by the PRK, I am honored to draw your attention to the new steps we have taken to implement this policy.

In the statement by the Foreign Ministry dated 28 September 1987, we expressed, on the one hand, our agreement with Prince Norodom Sihanouk's message dated 18 September 1987, the content of which is in conformity with our national reconciliation policy, and on the other, our "willingness to take part in a meeting" "as soon as possible" with the leaders of different Cambodian factions "to start talks among Cambodians, restore peace, and achieve national reconciliation in Cambodia."

To realize our national reconciliation policy, our goodwill to settle the problem through peaceful means as soon as possible, and our aspiration for peace in the region, the PRK Government on 8 October 1987 proposed a 5-point political solution to the Cambodian problem in which it is unambiguously stated:

—First: "The PRK is ready to meet with Samdech Sihanouk and leaders of other groups of the opposition to discuss a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem and national reconciliation" and to "offer Samdech Sihanouk a high position in the state's leading apparatus"...

—Second: "After the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, there will be general elections in the presence of foreign observers" and a coalition government will be set up to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia"...

—Fourth [as received]: The Cambodia-Thailand border will be transformed into a border "of peace and friendship" through direct or indirect negotiations which could include "international control and supervision." Regarding the refugee issue, "the PRK is ready to discuss with international humanitarian organizations and concerned parties the voluntary, organized, and orderly repatriation of Cambodian refugees who are currently living in various refugee camps in Thailand.

—Fifth: "To guarantee agreements which have been reached, Cambodia's independence, and peace in Southeast Asia, an international conference will be convened to be attended by the two conflicting Cambodian parties, the Indochinese countries, those of ASEAN, the Soviet Union, China, India, France, the United States of America, Great Britain, and other countries that have contributed to a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem and that of peace in Southeast Asia."

The PRK hopes that all concerned parties will not miss the offered opportunity to show their goodwill to restore peace, independence, sovereignty, and the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people. Peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia and peace in Southeast Asia will be quickly achieved to everyone's satisfaction. Only the real creators of the drama in Cambodia will try to torpedo these peace and national reconciliation proposals to prolong their war of revenge through middlemen to the last Cambodian. However, they have found the UN forum less and less auspicious to maintain their legal fiction through the occupation of Cambodia's seat in favor of their vile protege, the Pol Pot clique, and the pseudo coalition government in exile, which in fact does not exist. This is why each year, and again this year, the PRK and delegations that abide by the UN Charter, reject fallacious resolutions of the ASEAN countries whose hypocrisy is unprecedented in the UN annals.

I would be grateful for the circulation of this text as official document of the current UN General Assembly session.

SPK Labels Latest Proposal as 'Realistic'
*BK100740 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT
9 Oct 87*

[“Realistic proposal”—SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 9—The 5-point proposal for the political solution to the Kampuchean problem put forward yesterday by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has once again reflected its ardent desire to solve the Kampuchean issue by peaceful means and break the 8-year long stalemate on the Kampuchean issue so as to build Kampuchea into an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country having friendly relations with all countries in the world.

The proposal was put forward at a time when the PRK's national reconciliation policy issued on August 27, the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry's September 28, 1987 stated proposal of the seven Khmer eminent personalities as well as the agreement reached in Ho Chi Minh City on July 29 this year between Vietnam and Indonesia, respectively representing the Indochinese and ASEAN countries are having ever greater echo in the world, which shows that the trend of dialogue is prevailing in our time though reactionary forces have always left no stone unturned to block it.

The proposal also shows the PRK's determination to implement its national reconciliation policy which, meeting the aspiration of all Kampucheans, has gained strong support from the Kampuchean people of all strata and the world public opinion.

Over the past eight years the PRK Government has done all it can to overcome the serious consequences left behind by the Pol Pot genocidal regime, thus bringing about the present fine development in all fields, especially the military one, to the country. However, it recognizes that the achievements would have been much greater had there been no conflicts among all Kampuchean sides and all energy spent on exploiting the rich natural resources for national reconstruction.

So, motivated by its goodwill to bring about a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean issue and its desire to contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the PRK has declared its readiness to meet with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as well as leaders of the other opposition groups in order to discuss the national reconciliation and a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem. It also “welcomes individuals and groups in the opposition—except Pol Pot and some of his close associates—who will return to take part in the national reconstruction.”

For Samdech Sihanouk himself, the PRK has clearly stated that it is ready to entrust him “with a high position in the leading state institution in accordance with his contributions to peace, national reconciliation and national independence.” This clearly means once he agrees, Samdech Sihanouk's leading role, which was buried deeply in the Kampuchean history by the previous regime, will certainly be restored and his past contributions to the country during his rule and the U.S. war of aggression once again spoken of and written down in Kampuchea's history.

Moreover, the souls of over three million Kampuchean victims of Pol Pot's genocide, including his own relatives, will once again praise him for choosing the right path.

However, some reactionary forces have not yet given up their hostile activities against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. They have sought by all means to block the political solution to the Kampuchean problem, hoping to fish in troubled water and to bleed the three Indochinese countries white so as to serve their dark design of dominating Indochina and other countries in the region.

The Kampuchean people pledge to do their best to carry out the 5-point proposal, and call upon all countries in the world to help materialize it.

Editorial Hails Proposed Political Proposal

*BK090130 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Oct 87*

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Sincere, Correct, and Reasonable Proposals in the Supreme Interests of the Nation"; date not given]

[Text] Always stemming from the goodwill and high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the nation and in the cause of the peaceful, prosperous, and happy existence of the people, on 27 August 1987, our party and government issued a statement announcing a policy of national reconciliation and setting correct, sincere, and clear-sighted objectives with the intention of mobilizing all forces among Cambodian people to implement a great national union, regardless of their past, class, ideology, religious belief, or ethnic background, truly cooperating with one another in order to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia friendly with all neighboring countries and all states in the world, and to prevent all maneuvers to bring back the genocidal regime which has already been categorically condemned and rejected by the Cambodian people and world public.

Later, on 28 September, the PRK Foreign Affairs Ministry issued a statement announcing that the PRK Government and the Cambodian people welcomed the statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in response to the seven Khmer personalities who called for the immediate holding of a meeting of Khmer parties to discuss a peaceful solution and proceed with national reconciliation in Cambodia. The PRK Government solemnly proclaimed its readiness to participate in a meeting of Khmer parties as suggested by the seven Khmer personalities on 28 August 1987 as well as in the statement dated 18 September 1987 of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's statement conformed with the 27 August 1987 PRK policy of national reconciliation as well as the 29 July 1987 agreement in Ho Chi Minh City between SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, representing the Indochinese countries, and Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, representing ASEAN. Although this latter agreement was distorted, it has carried a lot of weight and has been broadly welcomed by large segments of the public in Southeast Asia and the world.

Intending to quickly break the deadlock which has dragged on for the past 8 years and to open the door for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem with the desire to contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the PRK Government issued another statement on 8 October 1987, containing a number of important sincere and reasonable points for a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem in response to the earnest aspiration of every Cambodian patriot who wishes to see stable and happy development in his fatherland. At the

same time, this statement advocated concrete, sincere, realistic, and humanitarian proposals regarding the Cambodian people with the intention of creating conditions for them to enjoy an appropriate foothold within the great national union.

The PRK Government clearly emphasized its readiness to meet with Samdech Sihanouk as well as the leaders of other opposition groups in order to discuss a peaceful solution to problems and national reconciliation. In the supreme interests of the nation, the PRK is ready to offer Samdech Sihanouk a high position in the leading state institution in conformity with his contribution to the cause of peace, national reconciliation, and the independence of the country.

The PRK welcomes individuals and groups from the opposition, with the exception of Pol Pot and some of his close associates, to return and participate in the reconstruction of the country.

The PRK Government and that of the SRV also agreed to withdraw all Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia simultaneously with the cessation of all provision of aid and use of foreign territory in opposition to the PRK and the termination of all intervention against Cambodia.

After the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia, general elections will be held in the presence of foreign observers and a coalition government will be set up to build a peaceful, independent democratic, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia maintaining friendly relations with neighboring countries and all countries in the world.

The statement also expressed the sincere desire of the PRK in appealing for the opening of direct or indirect talks to transform the Cambodian-Thai border into a border of peace and friendship according to a formula agreed upon by the two sides, including international control and supervision.

The PRK is also ready to discuss with the Kingdom of Thailand or through international humanitarian organizations the voluntary, organized, and orderly repatriation of Cambodian refugees who are living in various refugee camps on Thai territory to end their suffering as soon as possible.

In view of the aforementioned and in order to guarantee the implementation of all agreements already reached, Cambodia's independence, and peace in Southeast Asia, the PRK proposes the opening of an international conference to be attended by the two conflicting parties in Cambodia, the Indochinese countries, the ASEAN states, the Soviet Union, China, India, France, the United States, Great Britain, and other countries which have contributed to the peaceful solution of the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace in Southeast Asia.

The PRK's correct, realistic, and humanitarian national reconciliation policy as well as its good-will, sincere, and reasonable proposals have been enjoying the support of all strata of people at home and abroad, including those belonging to the opposition. At the same time, they have also won the support and approval of large segments of the public in Southeast Asia and the world.

However, national reconciliation in Cambodia is a protracted, arduous, and complex process as it is being fanatically opposed by some reactionary forces which have undermined and are undermining the nation, seeking by all means to buy allegiance, intimidate, or terrorize those who are weak and hesitant, sowing suspicion, creating splits in the national unity and international solidarity, and so on. There are a number of them who still continue to try perpetuating the confrontation between Cambodians, refusing to give up perfidious and cruel designs with the intention of bringing the genocidal regime back to power in Cambodia.

In the face of such a situation, our cadres, party members, combatants, and people in general must heighten their sense of patriotism and hold aloft their revolutionary vigilance, keeping firmly in mind that our enemies remain stubborn in refusing to give up their maneuvers against the PRK, that our enemies are constantly looking for all kinds of perfidious maneuvers and tricks such as buying allegiance, using psychological warfare, spreading misleading propaganda to distort reality, and brutally intimidating and terrorizing in order to create illusions, wishful thinking, and pacifism among our people.

All of us must clearly understand the difficult and complex nature of the national reconciliation process, and must not nurture illusions or fantasies. We must clearly grasp the growing position of strength of the revolution and the weakening force of the enemies who will never prevail over the revolution. We must increase confidence and trust in the pure new regime of the PRK, enhance internal solidarity, strengthen the bonds of militant solidarity of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, and step up solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. We must be determined to frustrate all poisonous activities and maneuverings of the enemies and make efforts to build strong authentic revolutionary forces in all fields, especially strong villages and communes.

Forever, we must heighten the sense of revolutionary vigilance, the will to fight at all times, and the readiness for combat and we must fight well, be in control under all circumstances and everywhere. At the same time, we must vigorously promote the work of proselytizing the misled persons and administrate well those who have returned to the revolution and people. We must counterattack in time the psychological warfare of the enemies. For the time being, we must exert efforts to accelerate the production of the seasonal crops, mobilizing forces to plow land and sow seeds in a resolute move to cultivate as much land as possible.

Carrying out all the above-mentioned tasks well means that we actively contribute to the process of national reconciliation and bring about a political solution for the Cambodian people. We are convinced that implementing this correct and just policy of national reconciliation of the PRK will bring about many excellent results and will win the approval and support of large segments of the public both in the region and the world. We sincerely thank all countries, all international organizations, and all individuals who have contributed to creating favorable conditions for the negotiations useful to the peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem and all other regional problems.

With the joint support of large segments of public opinion in the region and the world and thanks to the efforts and goodwill of all parties concerned, we are convinced that a satisfactory political solution for Cambodia will be achieved in accordance with the country's supreme interests and with the growing trend of dialogue in the region and the world, thereby quickly returning peace and stability to Cambodia, Indochina, and Southeast Asia and contributing to the cause of world peace.

Radio on Political Solution Proposal

*BK110911 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Oct 87*

[Station editorial: "The PRK's Sincere Goodwill Regarding a Political Solution to the Cambodian Problem Wins Firmer and Broader Support"]

[Text] In the past as well as the present, generally speaking, the situation in the region and the world has developed inexorably, and within this overall situation the trend of dialogue on the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace in Southeast Asia has also developed in accordance with the tendency of our times.

The PRK, like the other Indochinese countries, has made relentless efforts to contribute to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, stability, and cooperation. The PRK has made goodwilled, sincere, just, and equitable gestures in search of a way out and a solution to the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace in Southeast Asia; all these initiatives have been positively greeted, endorsed, welcomed, and appreciated.

The PRK's national reconciliation policy issued on 27 August and the PRK Foreign Ministry statement of 28 September were most warmly welcomed and supported by all Cambodian people and the progressive public of the world. In particular, the correct position of the PRK on the agreement between SRV Foreign Minister Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, representing the Indochinese countries, and Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, representing the ASEAN countries, on an informal meeting a la cocktail party [last two words in

english] between all conflicting Cambodian factions has been highly appreciated by the Cambodian people as well as progressive opinion the world over.

However, a number of reactionary forces that refuse to accept reality continue to stubbornly carry on their wanton opposition to the PRK's precious goodwill, as well as that of the Indochinese countries, erecting obstructions before the growing trend of dialogue in the region.

In light of this situation, the PRK issued a statement on 8 October once again reflecting its goodwill to find a solution for the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace in Southeast Asia, a statement of great significance aimed at further promoting the ongoing trend of dialogue. The essence of the statement once again stressed the realistic stance and sincerity of the PRK Government.

The five-point statement clearly emphasized that in implementation of its national reconciliation policy, the PRK is ready to meet with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as well as leaders of various other opposition groups in order to discuss a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem and national reconciliation.

In the supreme interests of the nation, the PRK is prepared to offer Samdech Sihanouk a high position in the state leading institution in conformity with his contributions to the cause of peace, national reconciliation, and the independence of the country.

The PRK welcomes individuals and groups of the opposition, with the exception of Pol Pot and some of his close associates, who will return to take part in national reconstruction.

Following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, universal elections will be held in the presence of foreign observers and a coalition government will be set up in order to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia maintaining friendly relations with neighboring countries and all countries in the world.

The statement also stressed that the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops should proceed, along with a cessation of the provision of aid and use of foreign territory in opposition to the PRK and with the termination of all intervention against Cambodia.

The PRK appealed for the opening of direct or indirect negotiation to transform the Cambodian-Thai border into a border of peace and friendship according to a formula agreed upon by both sides, including international control and supervision.

The PRK stressed its readiness to discuss with all international organizations and parties concerned the repatriation of Cambodian refugees living in refugee camps on Thai territory.

At the same time, the statement pointed out the need for the opening of an international conference to be attended by the two conflicting parties in Cambodia, the Indochinese countries, the ASEAN states, the Soviet Union, China, India, France, the United States, Great Britain, and other countries that have contributed to the peaceful solution of the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace in Southeast Asia with the aim of guaranteeing all agreements reached, the independence of Cambodia, and peace in Southeast Asia.

The noble duty of the PRK Government is always to take care of the livelihood and interests of its people. The stance of the PRK is correct. We want to quickly end the sufferings of our people caused by the protracted war of aggression of the imperialists and by the genocidal Pol Pot clique. It is our desire to mobilize within an appropriate time frame all patriotic forces of the Cambodian people both inside and outside the country to ensure the reconstruction and redevelopment of the fatherland, guarantee our independence and freedom, and bring prosperity to the nation. It is also our desire to rebuild and strengthen the fatherland without threats or intervention from the outside and without fear of the genocidal regime's return.

However, so far a number of reactionary forces have continued to display a hostile attitude toward the precious goodwill of the PRK. They have refused to give up their perfidious designs against the PRK and have sought by all means to obstruct negotiations to settle the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace in Southeast Asia. They have tried to perpetuate confrontation between Cambodians and nations in the region. Nevertheless, whatever they have done cannot check the wheel of history.

The struggle to arrive at a political solution for the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace in the region remains complex and protracted. Therefore, the Cambodian people and armed forces as a whole should heighten their sense of revolutionary vigilance, firmly upholding the banners of national and international solidarity and first of all, the solidarity with friendly Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries in order to realize the tasks of defending and building prosperous Cambodia.

The Cambodian Government and people are firmly convinced that a political solution to the Cambodian problem will be achieved in the supreme interests of the country, thus bringing peace and stability to the region and contributing to world peace. This latest goodwilled and sincere stance will enjoy the firm support of the Cambodian people in all strata, both at home and abroad, and the support of all progressive opinion, peace

movements, national liberation movements, and resistance movements in the world that cherish peace, independence, democracy, and social progress.

Sihanouk Welcomes Talks on Possible Solution

BK130635 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the CGDK and of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia, said in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, yesterday that he does not object to any meeting or negotiation to solve the Cambodian problem.

According to Yugoslavia's official news agency, during a meeting with Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslav head of state, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk pointed out that the Cambodian problem cannot be resolved through the use of armed force, adding that the solution to the Cambodian problem is possible through meetings and negotiations which are the sole measure to ensure Cambodia's independence, freedom, sovereignty, and nonaligned status.

However, the samdech stressed that the armed struggle must also be concurrently carried out.

In his reply, Mojsov said that Yugoslavia has all along followed the developments of the initiative toward settling the Cambodian problem and that Yugoslavia has always supported a country's independence and the end of foreign aggression and occupation.

Laos

Comments on PRK Political Proposal

Government Statement

BK101444 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 10 Oct 87

["Statement of the LPDR Government in support of the PRK Government's 8 October 1987 statement on political solution to Cambodian problem;" dated 10 October]

[Text] On 8 October 1987, the PRK Government issued a statement on the political solution to the Cambodian problem. The statement clearly pointed out that the PRK is ready to meet with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the leaders of the other opposing groups to discuss a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem and national reconciliation. It is ready to offer Samdech Norodom Sihanouk a high position in the leading state organ. It also welcomes individuals and groups from the opposition, with the exception of Pol Pot and some of his closer associates, who wish to return to take part in the reconstruction of the country. After the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia, general elections will be held in the presence of foreign observers and a coalition government will be set up to

build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia maintaining friendly relations with the neighboring countries and all other countries in the world.

The statement also clearly noted that the Vietnamese volunteer forces will be withdrawn from Cambodia simultaneously with the cessation of the provision of aid, the use of the territory of the neighboring countries against the PRK, and all acts of interference in Cambodia. An international conference will be convened with the participation of the two conflicting Cambodian parties, the Indochinese countries, the ASEAN grouping, the Soviet Union, China, India, France, Great Britain, the United States, and other countries which have contributed to a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, aimed at ensuring the implementation of the agreement guaranteeing Cambodia's independence and peace in Southeast Asia. The PRK also proposed to hold direct or indirect negotiations aimed at turning the Cambodian-Thai border into a border of peace and friendship. It is ready to discuss with the international organizations and all parties concerned, the repatriation of the Cambodian refugees who are currently living in various refugee camps in Thai territory.

In a situation in which the PRK has grown more powerful in all fields and in which the PRK Government has managed to extend its administrative jurisdiction to every area throughout the country, the presentation of the five-point political solution by the PRK on 8 October 1987 clearly displayed its high sense of responsibility toward the destiny of the people and country. It also more clearly reaffirms its determination to implement a policy of genuine and lasting national reconciliation made known on 27 August 1987, a policy which is just and shows its humanitarian concern. This is a reasonable solution meeting the interests of all parties concerned and conforming to the correct aspirations of the Cambodian people of all classes who wish to live in peace and harmony to build the country together and who refuse to allow the genocidal regime to be resurrected ever again in Cambodia.

The PRK's five-point political solution shows its desire to live in peace and friendship with neighboring countries and all countries in the world and contributes to transforming the trend of confrontation to one of negotiation which is vigorously developing in this region for peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and the world.

The LPDR Government highly appraises the just stand and good intention of the PRK and fully supports the PRK Government's 8 October 1987 statement on the political solution to the Cambodian problem. Based on the consistent spirit of never ceasing to strengthen their solidarity with and to render strong support to the just cause of the fraternal Cambodian people and of strengthening solidarity among Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam,

the Lao people of all tribes and the LPDR Government will do their best to contribute to solving the question of peace in Cambodia and the question of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The LPDR Government firmly believes that all fraternal countries, friends, and progressive public opinion will render strong support to the PRK's correct stand and goodwill made known in its statement.

The LPDR Government welcomes Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's 18 September 1987 statement calling on the leading figures of the opposing Cambodian groups to facilitate the opening of a meeting with the PRK as soon as possible to discuss the ways to settle the question of peace and national concord in Cambodia.

The LPDR calls on the ASEAN countries to continue negotiations with the Indochinese countries on the basis of the spirit of the 29 July 1987 agreement between Indonesia, representing ASEAN, and Vietnam, representing the Indochinese states to resolve the question of peace in Cambodia as pointed out in the 5-point proposal on the political solution to the Cambodian problem.

The LPDR firmly believes that with the efforts and good intentions of all sides, the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia will be resolved sooner in conformity with the aspirations of the Cambodian people and the peoples in the other countries in this region and in the interests of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

[Dated] Vientiane, 10 October 1987

Radio Commentary

BK100926 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*
0000 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Unattributed commentary: "Another Consistent Good Intention of the PRK Government To Settle the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] Settlement of the Cambodian problem through political means is a humanitarian policy conforming to the strong aspirations of the Cambodian people. It is also an important contribution to the restoration of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Therefore, the PRK Government attaches great importance to this issue. That is why it has tried to do everything to materialize a meeting among the various Cambodian parties with a view to achieving national concord as soon as possible. Yesterday [as heard], the PRK once again issued another statement on the political solution to the Cambodian problem. In this statement, the PRK Government made a five-point proposal pointing to the implementation of the policy of creating national concord in Cambodia, clearly stressing the PRK's aim in standing ready to meet with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the leaders of the other opposing Cambodian groups to discuss a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem and to create

national reconciliation. At the same time, the PRK is ready to offer Samdech Norodom Sihanouk an appropriately high position in the Cambodian leading state organ. The PRK welcomes individuals and groups from the opposition, with the exception of Pol Pot and some of his close associates who have committed untold towering crimes against the Cambodian people, which return to take part in the reconstruction of the country.

The statement also spells out in detail the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia, which will be carried out simultaneously with the cessation of all forms of aid, of the use of foreign territory against the PRK by the various resistance Cambodian groups, and of all acts of external interference so as to create conditions for holding general elections in Cambodia to set up a coalition government to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, and non-aligned Cambodia maintaining friendship relations with the neighboring countries and all countries around the world.

The statement also noted that the PRK advocates the opening of either direct or indirect negotiations to transform the Cambodian-Thai border into a border of peace and friendship in accordance with the principle agreed upon by the two sides, including international control, supervision, and observation.

With regard to the question of refugees residing in various refugee camps in Thai territory, which is a matter of humanitarian concern, the PRK is ready to discuss with international organizations and concerned parties the voluntary repatriation of those refugees.

In order to guarantee Cambodia's independence as well as peace and stability in Southeast Asia, an international conference will be convened with the participation of the two conflicting Cambodian parties, together with the Indochinese countries, the ASEAN grouping, the Soviet Union, China, India, France, the United States of America, Great Britain, and other countries which have contributed to the peaceful solution of the Cambodian problem.

This development once again shows the tireless efforts of the PRK Government in consistently showing its good intention to solve the Cambodian problem which has dragged on for more than 8 years. It also conforms to the developments of the current world and regional situations toward the trend of negotiating to settle problems through political means.

The PRK's statement conforms to the supreme interests of the Cambodian nation and people in returning peace and stability to Cambodia, thereby contributing to creating permanent peace for the Indochinese peninsula and Southeast Asia.

Newspaper Article

*BK120445 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 12 Oct 87*

[PASASON "article": "Support the Correct Policy of the PRK Government"; dated 12 October]

[Text] On 8 October, the PRK Government issued a statement comprising a new, five-point proposal for a political solution to the Cambodian problem. The statement clearly demonstrates the PRK Government's policy on settling the Cambodian problem, domestically as well as internationally, through political means so as to contribute to guaranteeing peace, stability, and security in Southeast Asia. Adhering to the policy of national reconciliation and being prepared to participate in a meeting among various Cambodian factions, the PRK Government, in the statement, has once again reiterated its correct stand and well-intentioned attitude to settle the Cambodian problem through peaceful means for the lofty interests of the Cambodian people by taking into account the interests of all parties concerned.

This statement stems from the lofty interests and genuine aspirations of the Cambodian people of all strata, both at home and abroad, who desire to achieve national reconciliation; join in building the country; and build a happy, peaceful life while not allowing the genocidal regime to return again. The PRK Government has also reiterated in the statement its stand on the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia in parallel with the ending of all foreign acts of interference against the PRK.

The contents of this statement of the PRK Government conform with the common trend of the region and of the world which wishes to see the Cambodian problem and other problems in Southeast Asia be politically settled through the appropriate means of talks to guarantee peace, stability, and cooperation in the region.

To realize this creative proposal of the PRK, sincere contributions by all parties concerned are needed. This sincerity has already been demonstrated by the Vietnamese side which decided to invite representatives of various countries to the PRK to observe the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia. Earlier, on 18 September 1987, Prince Norodom Sihanouk also issued a statement clearly announcing his intentions regarding the meeting among various Cambodian factions to hold consultations aimed at seeking ways and means to settle the problem of peace and national reconciliation of Cambodia. All these are because it is well understood by all that it is necessary to solve the Cambodian problem through the one and only way—the political way—as already agreed upon in Ho Chi Minh City on 29 July 1987 between Indonesia representing ASEAN and Vietnam representing the Indochinese countries.

Regrettably, there remain a number of reactionary powers which always obstruct talks by trying to distort the true situation in Cambodia, slander the good intentions of Vietnam, and so forth. This has been clearly seen through their efforts to distort and undermine the agreement reached between Vietnam and Indonesia in Ho Chi Minh on 29 July and to continually collude with the imperialists, colonialists, and international reactionaries in opposing the aspirations of the people of the three Indochinese countries.

In light of this situation, the people of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia will further strengthen their solidarity with various progressive and peace-loving forces in the world to expose the aforesaid acts which are not in favor of solving the Cambodian problem. The Lao people of various tribes vigorously support the just cause of the fraternal Cambodian people and pledge to do their utmost to enhance the solidarity among the three Indochinese nations to contribute to the settlement of the problem of peace in Cambodia and the problem of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. Our Lao Government and people fully support the PRK Government's statement of 8 October 1987. This support has been made public in the statement issued by the LPDR Government on 10 October 1987. The Lao people are convinced that fraternal and friendly countries as well as progressive public opinion in the world will give vigorous support to the correct stand and good intentions of the PRK on the political solution to the Cambodian problem for the just interests and urgent aspirations of the Cambodian people, for the interests of various nations in the region, and in the interest of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

Writes Note With SRV to UN

*BK100250 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 10 Oct 87*

[Text] On 8 October 1987, Vietnam and Laos handed over to the UN secretary general a memorandum on the problems of Southeast Asia and Cambodia. The memorandum reads:

On 27 August, the PRK announced a policy of national reconciliation, in which it said the PRK is prepared to hold consultations with leaders of other Cambodian factions, with the exception of Pol Pot and his close subordinates, on the achievement of national reconciliation on the basis of preventing a reoccurrence of genocide in the country and concentrating the entire people's efforts to defend and rebuild the country in the conditions of peace and stability.

With regard to this issue, the memorandum notes that the various resolutions on the situation in Cambodia as approved by the UN General Assembly in recent years have not promoted the settlement of the Cambodian problem, because those resolutions are not aimed at creating and expanding mutual understanding among the various factions concerned. The resolutions have, to

the contrary, caused tension and confrontation. Approval of another similar resolution will only delay an opportunity for the breakthrough of the stalemate on the settlement of the problem and on the latest significant incident in connection with the trend for a dialogue in Southeast Asia. Such an act might undermine efforts to solve the said problem through political means.

In the memorandum, Vietnam and Laos expressed the hope that the United Nations will carry out activities through methods of actual practices and on the basis of equality to effectively contribute to resolving the Cambodian problem and to successfully bringing about peace in Southeast Asia.

Report on Phoun Sipaseut UN Speech

*BK091450 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 7 Oct 87*

[Text] On 1 October, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of the LPDR, and head of the LPDR delegation to the 42d UN General Assembly session which is under way in New York, delivered a speech at the session. Touching on certain important topics, Phoun Sipaseut said:

The international atmosphere and circumstances, including this current plenary session, are no better than those prevailing during the previous session if one does not view the world situation in an optimistic light in which a principled agreement was recently reached between the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state on the elimination of the medium- and short-range nuclear missiles possessed by the two countries. The bilateral agreement reached by the two sides constitutes a most important initiative leading to the reduction of forces and nuclear weapons. With great joy, the world people in general welcome this optimistic development in the full understanding that an unchecked arms race, such as the nuclear arms race, will not only affect their well-being but will also pose a danger to their existence. Thus, an urgent necessity which must be considered by the international community is making ardent contributions to create an overall peace and international security system in the political, military, economic, humanitarian, and biological fields. The Lao Government hails the optimistic success scored in the international conference on the relationship between arms reduction and economic development which was held here a month ago.

With regard to the Iran-Iraq war, the Lao Government welcomes the approval of Resolution No 598 adopted by the UN Security Council which asked the two countries to end their destructive hostility and begin negotiations to seek a correct solution acceptable to both sides. In recent days, the international community has witnessed the grave intensification of the situation in the Persian Gulf, and the tragic incident in the past week reminds one of the Gulf of Tonkin in 1914 [year as heard].

The countries in Central America have long aspired to live in peace, friendship, and solidarity and mutual cooperation. For the Nicaraguan people, peace has not yet been attained because the United States has not ceased its aggression and subversion against their country and has continued to oppose the peace movement initiated by the Contadora Group with the support of the Lima group and which was clearly endorsed and spelled out in the peace proposal advanced by the heads of state of five Central American nations in Guatemala in August this year.

As for Southwest Asia, it is deplorable that peace has not yet genuinely prevailed in this region because the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan still continues to be the victim of the undeclared war waged by the imperialists and international and regional reactionary aggressor circles. We support the process of indirect talks in Geneva and firmly support the program of national reconciliation endorsed by the Afghan Government early this year. The sincere implementation of this program by all parties concerned will significantly contribute to a lasting and correct political solution to the situation in that country.

The situation in the Asia-Pacific region also remains tense as a result of the new global policy pursued by the imperialist powers which has led to an increase in military forces and the establishment of nuclear depots in South Korea and some other countries in the region. The development of this situation not only poses a threat to the peace and security of the countries in the region but constitutes an obvious obstacle to the just and correct aspirations of these countries to develop mutual cooperation and peaceful coexistence. The Lao Government supports and cooperates in the efforts made by the international community to turn the Asia-Pacific region into a nuclear-free zone. In light of this, the Lao Government reaffirms its support for the proposal advanced by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok in July 1986; the proposal recently made by the DPRK aimed at achieving a gradual reduction of forces by the two parts of Korea; and the Rarotonga communique.

The peoples in Southeast Asia and other regions of the world have long aspired to live in peace and prosperity and to avoid any conflicts and tension. Nevertheless, it is deplorable that the aggressive imperialist and the international and regional reactionary forces have done everything to block the realization of these esteemed aspirations. It is no secret that Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia have sincerely pursued the cause of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia to turn this region into a nuclear-free zone. The three Indochinese countries once again reaffirm all of their realistic and constructive proposals made so far to achieve the aforementioned goal.

The situation around our country is not yet truly peaceful despite the Lao Government's best efforts to attain that goal. Through two rounds of talks held both in

Bangkok and Vientiane in recent months to settle the question of sovereignty over the three Lao villages which were recognized as Lao by the UN Security Council in 1984, no clear-cut settlement of this problem has yet been reached. More serious still, in August this year other similar border incidents also occurred in the same area, thereby aggravating the tense situation along the Lao-Thai border. This regardless of the differences of their ethnic and social origins, political ideologies, and faiths in the land of independent, peaceful, and non-aligned Cambodia by preserving relations of friendship with all countries, particularly its neighbors. Based on this spirit, the SRV and PRK Governments have agreed to withdraw part of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia in the near future. When these forces are withdrawn, representatives of many governments, including prominent figures and journalists, will be invited to attend the ceremony as observers. This policy conforms with the overall trend of our epoch as well as the aspirations of all Cambodian people to lead their country to prosperity and has the strong support of the international community.

However, it is deplorable that some ASEAN countries still remain obstinate in giving support to the so-called CGDK and its eight-point proposal. It is well-known that the coalition of these elements runs counter to natural phenomena. Internal bickering, conflicts of interests, and financial problems are constant in the coalition of these incompatible elements. As a result, this aforementioned body still lacks direction. The said government exists only in the imagination of certain countries and circles which support it with the hope of exploiting it for their own interests with the scheme of bringing the genocidal Pol Pot clique back to rule Cambodia again. It is time for the leaders of those countries and circles to squarely face reality, first by honoring the Ho Chi Minh City agreement reached in July this year between the Indonesian foreign minister representing the ASEAN countries and the SRV foreign minister representing the Indochinese countries.

U.S. World Propaganda Network Viewed
BK111313 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0530 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Feature: "Beware of the Slandorous U.S. Propaganda Throughout the World"]

[Text] Dear listeners: Economic potential, political struggle, and military forces are considered significant factors for development of the world at present. It is also certain that ideological struggle and slanderous propaganda as carried out by the imperialists with an aim of controlling people's ways of thinking and spirit have affected the destinies of many countries and nations under the present circumstances.

After suffering a painful defeat in its aggression in the Indochinese countries, the United States—the biggest imperialist superpower—has made utmost efforts to

expand its psychological and propagandistic ideologies into the Asia-Pacific region. To achieve this goal it has resorted to using every possible means to turn many countries in the region—such as the Philippines, Thailand, and South Korea—into its bases for aggression in the field of psychological warfare ideology. It has also tried to make these countries serve as tools for disseminating its propaganda news.

What are the goals of the U.S. propaganda strategy? They are, first of all, to cover up its intentions of expanding economic and military influences into other countries under the pretext of guaranteeing their vital interests, and secondly, to cause various nations now taking the non-capitalist path of development to be suspicious of the path they have chosen, the creative potentiality of socialism, and the sincere, friendly, and all-round assistance given by various socialist countries. These are the present objectives of the vigorous U.S. propaganda apparatuses.

The U.S. information office, abbreviated as USIA, is the center of the said system. During President Ronald Reagan's time in office, appropriations for this office have increased by 75%, or as much as \$800 million per year. This is even higher than the cost of all U.S. aid in foodstuffs that it has given to various poverty-stricken regions of the world. This means the United States maintains that disseminating news in its way to various developing countries is more important than assisting those countries in settling their many remaining, very urgent problems.

As for the over 9,000 personnel in the ranks of the USIA organization, more than half of them work outside the United States. A total of more than 200 information and propaganda centers in 129 countries have taken responsibility for the task of disseminating information to consumers. This means they have the duty of keeping foreigners informed of the U.S. views on the political situation in the world today. One of the seven regional-level branches of the office operates in South Asia and Southeast Asia. This station carries special propaganda programs for various countries in the above-mentioned regions.

The United States has always paid attention to spreading propaganda through radio stations because half of the population in developing countries is still illiterate. Voice of America—which is the radio station belonging to the U.S. Government—now carries broadcasting programs in 42 languages; it plans to increase the number of broadcasting languages to 60 in 1990. It has paid particular attention to broadcasting programs in the Lao language. Various branches of the VOA broadcasting service in Pakistan and Hong Kong are also preparing special programs for countries in the Southeast Asia and South Asia regions. In these programs, there is no doubt that they are aimed at attacking the various countries in the above-mentioned regions that have chosen to follow the socialist path.

In regard to the radio programs, the United States has signed a contract to relay news from Thailand and plans to carry the broadcast through medium wave in various Asian countries.

In addition to these official information centers, the United States also has a semiofficial, or dark network, that is not labeled as being owned by the United States, but which has received financial support from the U.S. propaganda organizations. The said network is composed of the Voice of Free Iran, Free Kabul Radio, Voice of Free Africa, and other radio stations that now vigorously carry out slanderous propaganda activities.

Philippines

Aquino Says Martial Law Only If Necessary

HK130142 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] President Aquino has given assurances that there will be no martial law unless it is absolutely necessary for the good of the people. She gave the assurance in the radio program "Magtanong sa Pangulo" ["Ask the President"]. The president's statement indicated that she may declare martial law if it is needed but not otherwise. This was a departure from previous announcements that she would never declare martial law.

The president also rejected calls for an election by the opposition. She said the results of the constitutional referendum and the congressional elections proved the people's endorsement of her government.

Ileto Agrees With Aquino

HK131301 Hong Kong AFP in English 1245 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Legazpi, Philippines, Oct 13 (AFP)—Philippine Defence Secretary Rafael Ileto Tuesday said Filipinos should not fear martial law, adding it would be imposed only if "the very life of our democracy is at stake".

Speaking to journalists in this city south of Manila, Vr. Ileto echoed President Corazon Aquino's stand that she would not resort to martial law unless it was absolutely necessary.

She had earlier ruled out martial law as a weapon to fight a leftist rebellion and rightist coups, but made her latest comment in a radio talk-show Sunday, prompting rumours of impending emergency rule.

"You can't blame the Filipinos for their phobia against martial law, because of the abuses of the former regime," Mr. Ileto said, referring to former president Ferdinand Marcos, who launched eight years of martial law in 1972.

"But remember that the state has the right to protect itself to maintain this democracy," he added. "Martial law is constitutional because it is provided for in the new charter."

"Let us not therefore fear martial law, because it will be declare only if the very life of our democracy is at stake," he said.

The Philippine constitution requires that martial law be approved by Congress within 48 hours of its declaration and upheld after 60 days.

Senate Drafts Contingency Plan

HK100250 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Contingency measures including the declaration of martial law or a state of emergency are being drawn up by the Senate. The measures will be recommended to President Aquino if the current peace and order situation continues to worsen.

This was disclosed by Senate President Jovito Salonga after a briefing for the senators at Malacanang by the President and military officials led by AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff General Fidel Ramos. While Salonga did not divulge details of the meeting, Art Pabellon of FEBC reports on the Senate president's statement.

[Begin recording] [Pabellon] Senate President Jovito Salonga yesterday said that the declaration of a state of emergency is inevitable. But he cushioned the impact of this move by adding that this would depend whether or not the peace and order situation will worsen.

Salonga made the statement in a talk with newsmen after their second breakfast meeting this month hosted by President Aquino with the majority coalition's senators at Malacanang.

Senator Ernesto Maceda said that the present peace and order situation is under control. He added that the expected scenes of threats this month will be met with corresponding measures which are ready for implementation.

[Maceda] I come away from the meeting a little more reassured that the situation is under control, serious but under control. And that a series of steps and options are already on the boards. And I guess you will have a lot to report over the next few weeks, and I am not in a position to really mention them because it would affect their implementation and effectivity, but I repeat, the impression I get is that the president, the legislature and the military are now united on a plan of action. And I guess while it is undeclared, I guess the actions of yesterday, the actions that you will see over the next few days will have impressed you at least that there is an emergency, but that it is being dealt with.

[Pabellon] Senator Ernesto Maceda. For FEBC news, this is Art Pabellon at Malacanang. [end recording]

After the briefing for the senators, President Aquino assured the people that the situation nationwide is under control, and that a master plan to crush all threats against the republic is being implemented. Senate President Salonga also said that Congress will quickly recommend martial law or emergency rule if the situation worsens or if there is another coup attempt. Those who gave the briefing to the senators were General Fidel Ramos and Crisis Management Committee chairman Emmanuel Soriano.

Fugitive Gen Zumel Vows Another Coup

*BK111152 Hong Kong AFP in English 1144 GMT
11 Oct 87*

[Text] Manila, Oct 11 (AFP)—A fugitive former general linked with past coup attempts against President Corazon Aquino Sunday predicted her downfall and scoffed at U.S. threats to cut off aid if a power grab succeeds.

Former Brigadier General Jose Zumel, dropped from the military after he was implicated in a foiled January takeover bid, also indicated in an interview with the opposition daily *The Independent* that he would soon make another coup attempt as "we do not have much time left."

The newspaper said the interview took place in a secret location near the presidential palace in downtown Manila, where the reporter said he was taken after a 40-minute ride during which he was blindfolded.

Gen. Zumel said he did not think the U.S. government would make good its threat, saying it had "problems of its own." Among them the existence of two large U.S. military bases whose leases are up for review next year.

Gaston Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Asian affairs, had warned last week that Washington would immediately suspend all aid to Manila if Mrs. Aquino were ousted in a military coup.

"I don't believe that they'll do that," Gen. Zumel said, adding that if a group which topples the Aquino government gets the people's support, "I think (the United States) will just have to talk to that government when it comes up."

The general, a loyal follower of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, blamed Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos for divisions within the military, and he questioned the legitimacy of the Aquino government.

He denied reports he had a tactical alliance with renegade Colonel Gregorio Honasan, who led a August 28 coup attempt, but he claimed to have many supporters in the military who were dissatisfied with the government's handling of the communist insurgency.

"We will do what is necessary to save this country," he said, adding that "sooner or later Mrs. Aquino will have to step down."

Aquino Expresses Willingness To Meet Honasan

*BK101349 Hong Kong AFP in English 1320 GMT
10 Oct 87*

[Text] Manila, Oct 10 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino has expressed willingness to meet with Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, the fugitive leader of the August coup attempt against her, if he surrenders.

Mrs. Aquino also told the U.S. television network NBC, which released a transcript of the interview here Saturday, that she felt "much stronger" since the failed putsch, which left 53 dead and some 300 wounded, including her son.

The 54-year-old president said that because of all her problems, she now can sympathize with her deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos "because it's such a difficult job."

Recalling that she had met with Moslem rebel chief Nur Misuari and other foes of the government, Mrs. Aquino said she was prepared to listen to Col Honasan.

"I always believe that nobody has all the solutions and we can always learn from others. But first things first—he has to surrender, he has to face the full force of the law," Mrs. Aquino said.

So far Col Honasan has eluded arrest, while giving interviews to foreign and local journalists.

The president said the 39-year-old colonel, reputed to have substantial support in the rank and file of the 160,000-strong armed forces, "wants power but he doesn't realize that he has to face the people to get their mandate."

"Power does not come out of the barrel of a gun" and Col Honasan "cannot really speak for the people," having no popular mandate, she said.

Col Honasan, one of the ringleaders of a February 1986 military mutiny that toppled Mr. Marcos and brought Mrs. Aquino to power, has denounced the president for allegedly being soft on communist rebels and neglectful of the military.

"In the matter of me being soft on the communists and not being close to the military ... If they thought that I was not concerned about their interest they would have gotten me out of here during the attempted coups," she said.

"They would have eliminated me," added Mrs. Aquino, who has survived four coup attempts with the loyal support of Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos.

Mrs Aquino said the criticism that bothered her most was "the Part about my being weak."

"I guess my being a woman has something to do about that," she said, adding that "I don't know how to handle a gun, but spritually I am very strong."

Mrs Aquino said she was better at her job and more confident now despite the decline of her popularity rating in recent opinion polls.

She said the last coup attempt was a "frightening experience" for her and her children and that they, as Roman Catholics, prayed the rosary as Col Honasan's men attacked near their home.

But she added: "I just knew I would get out of that."

Enrile Urges Honasan To Surrender

*HK130835 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English
0700 GMT 13 Oct 87*

[Text] Opposition senator Juan Ponce Enrile today urged renegade Colonel Gregorio Honasan to surrender. In a radio broadcast, Enrile said Honasan must surrender to the mayor of Manila who can guarantee the safety of the coup leader. Honasan has been the country's most wanted man since mid-August when he led about 2,000 rebel troops in a bloody coup attempt.

The surrender call followed a claim by Armed Forces General Fidel Ramos that Honasan and other renegade officers were planning to join forces with rightwing politicians including Enrile. Honasan is a close member [as heard] and protege of the opposition senator.

Aquino Expected To Replace Cabinet Members

*HK120147 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 11 Oct 87*

[Text] President Aquino is expected to replace at least four more cabinet members soon. This was reported by Senate sources who said the president hinted about more cabinet changes during a meeting with Laban [People's Power] senators last Friday. They said the president indicated plans to continue streamlining the cabinet and making it a real working team. However, Mrs Aquino did not indicate how many more high-ranking government officials will be removed and replaced. But some senators said the list will include at least three or four people.

Sources said four are likely to be booted out shortly. They said the four could be Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod, Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion Jr, Natural Resources Secretary Fulgencio Factoran, and Tourism Secretary Antonio Gonzalez.

Newspapers View U.S. Political Influence

Aiding Anti-Aquino Forces

*HK091448 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER
in English 9 Oct 87 p 4*

["Postscript" column by Federico D. Pascual, Jr: "We Told You So: Don't Trust U.S.A."]

[Text] Why feel bad, or betrayed, if rebel officers Gringo Honasan and Rey Cabauatan have been taken by the Americans under their wings? So what if they are plotting a coup from the safety and comfort of Clark Field?

All is fair in love and war, especially war.

It's naive to expect Americans to look after our welfare. As we've said again and again, Americans will always look after their own interests, not ours.

It is to America's interest to make a still-popular president like Cory Aquino Believe that the USMS supports her. Kailangan magpalakas sila kay Cory [They have to curry favor with Cory], because of the possibility that she may just perform another miracle, serve out her full term and dictate the fate of U.S. facilities here.

But the U.S. also makes sure it has insurance by helping anti-Cory forces, because of the other possibility that Cory may collapse under all that relentless destabilization.

Keeping at least two opposing options open is the old racket of betting on competing horses.

The U.S. approach is out and out panloloko [deception]. We call people who engage in it as double cara [double-faced].

But what can you expect from Americans? As we said in an earlier column, the U.S. speaks with a forked tongue, like a snake.

We also said that the U.S. supports a government head only if she is useful, and that the moment the leader ceases to be faithful to dear America, she is discarded like a dirty rag. It happens all the time, it has become an axiom in dealing with Americans.

My guess, however, is that Cory never entertained any illusion about Americans. Ninoy must have told her enough of Americans for her to be able to size up any Yankee who tries pulling a fast one on her.

If Ninoy's tutelage was not enough, I'm sure her intuition must have warned her against playing with snakes.

UPI's Fred Roxas, one of five reporters who interviewed Cabauatan last Tuesday, happens to know Clark quite well. When he says they were inside the base when they talked with the Marcos loyalist officer, you better believe him.

Relax just for a day in our hometown, Mabalacat, which is at the end of the Clark runway. Then listen to the Honasan interviews with your eyes closed and you'll sense immediately where Honasan—fatigues, moustache and all—had been holed up.

But why would Americans be that careless and let the world know these coup plotters are safely ensconced inside Clark?

The answer is that Americans, although comparative newcomers in the old game of colonialism, are not being careless. They are purposely telling the world, specifically Cory Aquino, that they hold the key cards and that she better play it their way.

That, I think, is the whole message of this strangely strange game.

How is the situation then?

By herself, Cory Aquino will not last another weekend in office. To serve her term, she needs popular support and/or military backing.

Some tentative testing lately has shown that People Power can no longer be switched on by Cory at will. This disturbing discovery may push her to another power source: the military. But her probing gestures toward the military have been awkward.

If whipping up People Power again in dramatic proportions has become almost an impossibility, Cory will be forced to either play along with the military (and indirectly with the U.S. that is controlling the military—or step down.

Vice President Doy Laurel, the constitutionally recognized heir-apparent knows this predicament of the President—which may explain why he had broken off with her. His assessment must be that it is just a matter of time before Cory falls.

Doy could have played a supporting role to Cory and waited for 1992, but like a rat sensing a coming flood, Doy must have heard the distant rumbling of an onrushing deluge. Taking to the high ground, he is now adroitly positioning himself.

Anti-American Neurosis Noted

HK091438 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 8 Oct 87 p 4

["In Touch" column by Sheila Coronel: "The Tangled Web of Philippine-American Relations"]

[Text] Last Week, in his maiden speech as U.S. ambassador, Nicholas Platt made emphatic statements of American support for the beleaguered Aquino Government. He also recounted how the U.S. Embassy came to the Government's aid by phoning renegade Col. Gregorio Honasan on Aug. 28 and warning him of the dire consequences a successful coup would have in terms of American aid.

Rather than clear the air of lingering doubts about the U.S.' real role in the aborted coup, that speech only served to stoke the fires of suspicion and resentment.

In addition, other groups, including the clandestine National Democratic Front, remarked that the speech reflected the condescension with which the U.S. Embassy dealt with the Aquino Government; that is, as a fragile regime dependent on American acts of gallantry for survival.

Maybe Ambassador Platt did not mean to be either sly or condescending. In reiterating U.S. support, he probably thought that he was only doing his duty, perhaps not too sensitive to the fact that any statements made by any U.S. official on the Philippines is not made in a vacuum but in a tangled web of real and imagined suspicions, resentments and fears.

Aug. 28 seems to have further entangled this web. Despite recent statements like Platt's, a number of high-ranking officials of the Aquino Government and the Armed Forces still believe that there was some kind of American backing, whether within or outside official circles, for the Honasan forces.

Such a belief is based not so much on hard evidence but perhaps on the historical experience of U.S. manipulation of domestic political forces since Independence and the knowledge that the Aquino Government's initially liberal posture toward the insurgency and its ambiguity toward the U.S. bases do not sit well with conservative policy-makers in Washington.

Maybe this Filipino reaction is neurotic, but such a neurosis is bolstered by the still-remembered experience of American officials toasting Marcos as he made a mockery of constitutional democracy. Such an experience did not instill in the Filipinos a great deal of respect for American paeans of support for constitutional authority. Instead, it planted the suspicions that a repressive, military-dominated regime would be embraced by the U.S. if it guaranteed the best terms for American interests, specially the American bases.

It has thus been observed that the Filipino neurosis finds its counterpart in the American fixation with ensuring the tenure of U.S. bases here. Perhaps these maladies are mutually reinforcing: Filipino neurosis is fed by an awareness of the American fixation which, in turn, becomes more intense as Filipino suspicions are expressed in anti-American sentiments.

But that is extending the analysis too far into the Freudian realm. The point here is only that Philippine-American relations have become so unhealthy and mired in such great suspicion that there should be serious questions raised about their long-term viability.

Consider, for example, the opposition's getting together in an unlikely alliance of political ambitions. It is widely speculated in Manila's coffee shop circuit that such a coalition is partly inspired by Washington. Maybe the opposition. Maybe the opposition figures themselves want to cultivate that impression in an effort to win some adherents to their cause, adherents who know that the U.S. factor must always be an input in Philippine realpolitik.

These speculations are further bolstered by the fact that some leading opposition personalities have recently made pilgrimages to conservative circles in the United States.

In fact, the clearer and the more emphatic the assurances from Washington are, it seems the more wary and suspicious Manila is. I think this is a very telling sign of how badly deteriorated Philippine-American relations are.

It is a relationship that is now determined not so much by normal and official diplomatic actions but by gossip intrigue and suspicion. It is not helped any by the continuous stream of American conservatives who have come in recent weeks with their dire warnings about the communist insurgency and their ready-made prescriptions to lift the Philippines out of its current crisis.

In fact, spending a day at the Manila Hotel lobby where all sorts of visiting American officials, experts and think-tank people congregate and exchange their learned predictions on how long this government is going to last is enough to sow the seeds of anti-American neurosis in any healthy Filipino.

With domestic politics already mired in gossip and intrigue, Filipinos should perhaps just be left alone to thresh their problems themselves, free from the real or imagined intervention of outside forces who offer expert opinion and support but only further complicate the already knotted fabric of our politics.

Bases Causing Interventionism

HK091434 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER
in English 9 Oct 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Cabauatan's Hidden Sponsors"]

[Text] The disclosure that renegade Constabulary officer and unabashed Marcos loyalist Reynaldo Cabauatan had called a press conference right inside Clark air base is again being taken as an indication that Americans may be involved in the attempt by rightwing extremists to destabilize the administration of President Aquino.

Of course, a functionary of the United States embassy has already issued a denial of sorts, but going by the track record of the U.S. government we cannot help but take that statement with a great deal of caution. Washington's foreign policy is difficult to fathom for the main reason that it is formulated not just by American career diplomats in the state department, but also by a defense establishment that abides by its own standards, functions according to its own rules and all-too-frequently engages in covert operations in safeguarding or advancing what *it* [preceding word in italics] regards as America's strategic defense interests.

The U.S. defense department's belief that it has the right to meddle in the internal affairs of other nations—in America's defense—has on many occasions resulted in clashes between the Pentagon and the state department. Such conflicts erupted over China (during and soon after the communist takeover in 1949), Iran, Vietnam, Nicaragua and other countries which Washington had somehow felt compelled to involve itself in.

More relevant to Filipinos was the disagreement between the two departments over how Washington should regard the Marcos regime, particularly in its waning years when U.S. officials were genuinely nervous over the future of their huge military installations in the Philippines. Thus, it happened that while state department officials made publicly known their displeasure over, for instance, the dictatorship's human rights record, Pentagon continued to coddle and support the regime's military—the machinery which precisely stood in the way of democratic changes. The differences between the two departments were so intense that up to the eleventh hour the administration of President Reagan found itself unable to act more decisively on what to Washington then seemed as a grave foreign-policy crisis. Only when it had become clear that the Filipino people were not about to tolerate tyranny any longer that the U.S. government turned its back on Marcos. Quickly it expressed fulsome praise for a widowed president whose husband, while in exile in the United States, it had hounded and harassed.

With all that as a background, it is not unlikely that powerful factions within the U.S. government are again at odds over how Washington should treat the Aquino government. On one hand are the liberals within the

state department who perhaps are genuinely hopeful that the renaissance of democracy in the Philippines would succeed on its own terms and according to its own pace.

On the other are the pragmatists, the apostles of geopolitics at the pentagon who probably feel that the liberal-democratic regime of Ms. Aquino is much too "weak" and who are determined to retain America's franchise on Clark, Subic and other U.S. military installations in the country whatever the cost, perhaps even if it means encouraging rightwing lunatics to break havoc on a nation yearning to be truly free and prosperous.

The bottomline is evidently the bases. For as long as they are here, there will always be factions within the US government which, for one reason or another, will feel obliged to resort to interventionism in the Philippines.

Cebu Reporter Killed by Suspected NPA
HK100600 Hong Kong AFP in English 0547 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, Oct 10 (AFP)—Suspected communist hit-men Saturday shot dead a local journalist as he was walking from his suburban home to the offices of a Cebu tabloid, the military said in this central Philippine city.

Leo Enriquez, a reporter for the *People's Journal* here and a stringer for Japan's *Kyodo* News Agency and the *Washington Times*, was killed only days after a reputed psychic told him that a journalist would soon die in Cebu.

The 33-year-old journalist was shot in the head by two suspected communist New People's Army (NPA) hit-men a few metres (yards) from his suburban home as he was walking to work, the military said.

Mr. Enriquez, who was the publicity chairman of the People's Alliance Against Communism, a local civic group, had been named in recent insurgent press releases as being among alleged "military agents" posing as journalists, who would receive "appropriate punishment" for their anti-communist activities.

Felix Basadre, news editor of the *People's Journal*, said that Mr. Enriquez had received anonymous death threats by telephone in the past few days.

He added that shortly after the journalist's death the tabloid had received an anonymous call threatening to "finish you all at *People's Journal*."

Ironically, the last story written by Mr. Enriquez before his death was an interview with reputed psychic Jojo Acuin, who forecast that a mediaman in Cebu would soon die. Mr. Acuin did not elaborate on his prediction.

A local anti-communist vigilante group, the National Movement for Freedom and Democracy had previously warned that they would "retaliate" if the NPA attacked any of the journalists on their list.

NDF Says Government Proposed New Peace Talks
HK131309 Quezon City MALAYA in English 13 Oct 87 pp 1, 3

[Text] The National Democratic Front yesterday said the Aquino government has invited leaders of the underground coalition to a fresh round of peace negotiations to end the 17-year-old communist insurgency.

NDF official Satur Ocampo said in a statement that while there are questions about the motives of government, the rebel movement is willing to negotiate and cooperate with government and any political group in opposing intervention by the U.S. government, and efforts to reimpose authoritarian rule in the country.

Ocampo's statement was in reaction to recent disclosures by Deputy Peace Commission Noel Tolentino that the government has received "indications" that the NDF, a coalition of some 12 underground organizations, is willing to talk peace with government.

Ocampo said the Aquino government, and not the NDF, had sent feelers for new talks.

"We don't know for sure what motivated the Aquino regime to seek us out for new talks, and why it misrepresented the fact by announcing that it was the NDF that had sent the feelers," Ocampo replied.

Tolentino had said the peace commission is forming a new peace panel to negotiate with the NDF.

Alongside the renewed efforts at resuming stalled negotiations are efforts by government to solve the "root causes" of the communist insurgency, Tolentino said.

Ocampo had earlier described the new peace efforts of the Aquino government as "peace preparations for way," and added that the adoption of a totally new approach to peace negotiations under Commissioner Alfredo Bengzon "is an admission that the previous peace plan was a failure."

The NDF official, who went into hiding following the collapse of peace negotiations last February, said the NDF would resume negotiations "only when the government is ready."

In yesterday's statement, Ocampo said the NDF "Declares its readiness to talk and cooperate with any political group towards strongly opposing and frustrating U.S. intervention and fascist attempts to impose a more repressive form of rule in the country."

Aquino Wants Formal NDF Request

*HK131113 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1000 GMT 13 Oct 87*

[Text] President Aquino stressed that she was ready to reopen talks with communist rebels, but only if the National Democratic Front would present a formal request to this effect. This was the president's reaction to reported NDF's desire to continue peace talks. However, the president noted that the matter had not been taken up with peace commissioner Alran Bengzon. There was also no confirmation that the NDF had sent feelers to Malacanang on the issue of resuming peace talks.

NDF Willing To Reopen Talks

*HK121240 Hong Kong AFP in English 1216 GMT
12 Oct 87*

[Text] Manila, Oct 12 (AFP)—Philippine communist rebel leaders Monday said they were prepared to co-operate with the government and reopen talks to end U.S. intervention in the country and prevent "repressive" rule.

Saturnino Ocampo, who led the communist side at peace talks with President Corazon Aquino's representatives earlier this year, issued the statement as leftist guerillas continued attacks elsewhere in the country.

The communist New People's Army (NPA) ambushed an army truck and killed a soldier as it tried to blast a bridge in Laguna province south of here Monday, the independent television station GMA-7 reported, showing footage of the aftermath.

The NPA also mounted raids north and south of the capital over the weekend, destroying a small power plant as part of a campaign against public facilities that began last month.

Mr. Ocampo signed the co-operation statement on behalf of the dominant National Democratic Front (NDF) after a member of a newly-formed government peace commission said Manila had received feelers from the rebels for fresh talks.

But Mr. Ocampo said: "We don't know for sure what motivated the Aquino government to urgently seek us out for new talks, and why it misrepresented the fact by announcing that it was the NDF that had sent the feelers."

"Nevertheless, the NDF declares its readiness to talk and co-operate with any political group towards strongly opposing and frustrating U.S. intervention and fascist attempts to impose a more repressive form of rule in the country."

There was no immediate official reaction.

Analysts here dismissed the possibility of peace negotiations, saying periodical expressions of a willingness to talk peace were used by both sides as a propaganda ploy.

The government and the NDF observed a shaky 60-day truce last Christmas, but all-out fighting erupted soon after talks collapsed in February.

Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon, head of the new peace commission, has said that the government will concentrate on building the foundations for peace, including developing the countryside, instead of negotiating.

Leftists have accused Washington of manipulating political events in the Philippines—a former U.S. colony and host to two major U.S. military bases—and of encouraging rightist terror and all-out war against dissidents.

Military authorities in Ilocos Norte province in northern Luzon Monday said the NPA burned a wood-fired co-operative power plant that had served nearby towns.

The plant stopped operating six months ago after NPA threats and firemen refused to go near the plant as it burned overnight, they said.

Damage was estimated at seven million pesos (338,000 dollars).

In the Bicol region in southeast Luzon, military authorities said a local NPA guerilla commander was killed and another captured by soldiers in an encounter Sunday in a neighbouring province.

Communists Said Switching Allegiance to USSR

*HK120358 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING
POST in English 12 Oct 87 pp 1, 2*

[By Gwen Robinson in Manila]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) is apparently about to switch allegiance from Beijing to Moscow.

The CPP, which has recognised the Chinese Communist Party and embraced Maoist principles for 20 years, has officially confirmed its move to restore ties with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and develop relations with other East European parties.

In a recent interview printed in an underground newsletter of the CPP, the party's Central Committee chairman, Mr Armando Liwanag, discussed the international relations and foreign policy of the CPP, possibly in response to growing questions within the underground over party relations with Moscow.

The change may also indicate dissatisfaction with the amount of material assistance that China was providing as Mr Liwanag said he expected the switch to "amplify the capacity of the revolutionary forces" to expand and intensify their struggle.

He said the CPP's special relationship with China would not be discounted, adding that it had a "special, high regard" for Mao Tsetung.

However, recognition of the Soviet Communist Party would be compatible with the new expansionist policies of the party, he said.

The present Communist Party of the Philippines emerged from a bitter split in 1968 between the Maoist and Marxist-Leninist factions of the Moscow-oriented PKP [Partido Komunista ng Philipinas] Communist Party of the Philippines.

Now, said Mr Liwanag, the CPP is in the process of expanding relations with ruling parties in socialist countries and "all avowed Marxist-Leninist and anti-imperialist parties and organisations elsewhere".

Relations are also being developed with communist and workers' parties in "capitalist countries" Mr Liwanag said.

"They are very conscious of performing their proletarian, internationalist duty." But he did not specify parties in developed countries providing assistance to the CPP.

"It is U.S. imperialist intervention and aggression which makes it urgently necessary for the CPP and the entire Filipino people to seek the broadest international support for their revolutionary struggle," Mr Liwanag said.

Interviewed separately during the past six months, other high-ranking party officials have confirmed the CPP move to seek outside support through expanded international relations.

The fact that many Eastern bloc countries, including the Soviet Union, maintain diplomatic relations with the Government of President Corazon Aquino has little relevance for the CPP.

Since the time it established diplomatic relations with the Philippine Government under Ferdinand Marcos, the Soviet Union has repeatedly denied official ties or funding for the CPP or its military arm, the New Peoples' Army.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has continued to officially recognise only one communist party in the Philippines, the old PKP.

Political analysts say the ties between the CPSU and the PKP are largely symbolic, since the PKP membership is extremely small and relatively inactive.

The PKP does not support the "armed revolutionary struggle" policy of the CPP and does not have an armed wing.

Party sources said official recognition of the CPP from the CPSU and other East European countries would ideally be developed along bilateral lines.

Mr Liwanag said the CPP envisages "three levels of relations at which the revolutionary movement can comprehensively seek and gain broad international support".

These would be "party-to-party, people-to-people, and country-to-country or state-to-state relations."

Citing the ties between ruling parties of Eastern Europe and other national liberation movements, Mr Liwanag said such parties "could be of great help to the Philippine revolution" and said it would be "ironic" if the CPP or the ruling parties would refuse to establish relations, and if the "CPP-led Philippine revolution does not get any support from them".

Regarding the bitter rift between the CPP and the old PKP, and the many criticisms the CPP has made in the past of Marxist-Leninist parties, Mr Liwanag said there are now "no direct bones of contention" between the CPP and any of the East European parties.

Differences arising in the past over disputes between certain parties were now considered by the CPP as "matters belonging to history" as "we cannot afford to engage in endless open ideological disputes which can only benefit U.S. imperialism, our common enemy".

However, he almost totally ruled out the possibility of a merger between the two communist parties in the Philippines.

Daily on Conflicting Reports of AFP-NPA War
HK100346 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
9 Oct 87 p 22

[By I.S. Chammag]

[Text] Baguio City—Who is really winning in Northern Luzon, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) or the New People's Army (NPA)?

This question cropped up when the Regional-I PC [Philippine constabulary] Command and the Far North Command of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA recently came out with conflicting reports, each claiming to have scored victories for the most part of 1987.

Col. Enrique Pilapil, PC Recom [Regional Command]-I chief, said last week that the military, from January to September this year, posted big gains in the counter-insurgency operation in the Ilocos region.

He said that the military has inflicted 51 casualties on the NPAs with 18 wounded and captured 46 assorted weapons from the dissidents. Some 1,538 CPP-NPA supporters have surrendered to the government. Most of the surrenderees were from the Pangasinan area.

The military spokesman said that during the nine-month period, there were 110 encounters, 73 of which were initiated by the NPAs in the form of ambushes, raids of municipal halls, liquidation of government personnel, harassment of civilians and extortion from businessmen.

On the other hand, the NPA claimed to have inflicted "disastrous defeats and severe beatings" on the military in the whole of the Northern Luzon which includes the Ilocos and Cagayan valley regions during the same period.

The NPAs said that there were 200 government casualties and that they captured 410 high powered weapons, destroyed six helicopters, one T-33 plane, one Scorpion tank, two Chemite V-50 tanks and P532 million worth of logging equipment belonging to the government and government backed concessionaires.

In releasing the military report to the media, Pilapil said that insurgency is still the most potent threat to the peace and order situation in the Ilocos Region.

"Despite the odds, however, the military has substantially won over the NPAs in the region through the efficiency of its weaponry system, security operations, and effective civic-military operations with the assistance of the local officials," he said.

He said that of the enemy perpetrated violent incidents, 60 percent happened in Ilocos Norte and 20 percent in Pangasinan.

On the criminality front, some 6,285 crimes were reported consisting mostly of homicide, theft and robbery, with Baguio-benguet topping the list with 3,984 cases.

Pangasinan came in second with 1,124, and then La Union, 437; Ilocos Sur, 432; Ilocos Norte, 374; Abra, 219, and Mountain Province, 83.

The PC report stated that out of this crime incidence, 72 percent was solved.

The commission of these crimes were attributed mostly to the deteriorating economic condition of the region and to poverty among the majority of the population.

Thousands Demonstrate for Wage Increase *HK131053 Hong Kong AFP in English 0948 GMT* *13 Oct 87*

[excerpts] Manila, Oct 13 (AFP)—Thousands of left-wing workers demonstrated here Tuesday demanding a wage increase after failing to spark a planned week-long general strike.

President Corazon Aquino promised in a statement issued as the rally progressed in a central square to "speed up legislation" on a pay hike.

She commended the workers for conducting a peaceful strike that hit factories but failed to disrupt public transport—unlike a walkout accompanied by violence in August that crippled Manila and was followed by a bloody rightist coup attempt August 28.

Police said there were about 5,000 demonstrators Tuesday.

Worker organisations demand a 10 peso (48 cent) a day wage rise for everyone, but the two biggest labour federations differ on how to get it.

Mrs. Aquino has filed an urgent bill proposing an eight peso (39 cent) increase. Employers are offering a 10 per cent hike. Industrial workers in Manila get an average 57 pesos a day, while farm workers get less.

The left-wing May First Movement (KMU) [Kilusang Mayo Uno] had called for a general strike this week and claimed its first day Monday was a "success" because it affected more than 400 factories and involved 250,000 workers.

The conservative Trade Unions Congress of the Philippines has set a one-day strike for Friday. The two had united for the August protest.

Rumours of a fresh coup attempt this week to be led by August 28 rebel Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan seemed to subside Tuesday after the general strike failed to catch fire.

Past right-wing attempts to topple Mrs. Aquino were staged in the wake of large leftist protests, catching the government off-guard. But the armed forces and police were on top alert this week for any trouble.

The Manila press Tuesday generally dismissed the strike as a flop and played up another issue—Mrs. Aquino's libel suit against a columnist who accused her Monday of hiding under her bed during the Honasan-led coup bid.

Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno Tuesday quoted Mrs. Aquino, who personally filed the case Monday at Manila City Hall, as saying: "I have said my piece, and now let justice take its course."

He said Mrs. Aquino was angered because "courage is the trait most prized and cherished by Filipinos".

"Yesterday she was steaming, today she was very cheerful," he said after an apology came out.

Columnist Luis Beltran wrote on the front page of the *Philippine Star* Tuesday that his comment "was a figure of speech to emphasise the fact that she was the first president to be attacked in her own residence by rebel troops".

The *Star* also apologised and carried an editorial cartoon portraying Mr. Beltran and the daily's logo saying: "We're sorry, Mrs. President."

It was the most vehement reaction ever to a press criticism by the 54-year-old former housewife who was swept to power in a popular revolt 19 months ago and has survived four open coup attempts.

Mrs. Aquino promised to donate any damages she received to charity. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Mrs. Aquino's estranged Vice President, Salvador Laurel, said plans were firming up for a coalition with opposition leader Juan Ponce Enrile through the revival of the Nacionalista Party (NP).

Both right-wing politicians were members of the NP when former president Ferdinand Marcos imposed martial law in 1972 and launched an authoritarian regime ended by last year's popular revolt.

Analysts say Mr. Laurel is preparing to run for president when Mrs. Aquino's term ends in 1992, or to take power if she cannot complete her term.

Fails To Gain Wide Support

HK130357 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] The Welga ng Bayan [national strike] yesterday [12 October] failed to cripple transportation, major industries, and businesses in Metro Manila and elsewhere in the nation. The strike, which was earlier announced to deal a crippling blow to the government, failed to gain the needed support as moderates and other groups withdrew from the mass action. Most of the walk-outs in factories and other establishments were done by unions led by extreme leftist groups such as the Kilusang Mayo Uno [1 May Movement]. Other reports said 400 companies were affected by the strike. The Welga ng Bayan was aimed at pressuring the government to speed up the granting of a P10 across-the-board pay hike in the private sector.

In a related development, despite the futile show of force by militant labor groups yesterday, spokesman Jose Espina of the Labor Advisory and Consultative Council

told the House Committee on Labor that workers might accept a P6 to P7 wage hike on condition that it is granted across the board to benefit all private and government employees. At the same hearing, management stuck to its original proposal for a 10 percent, or P5.40, daily wage increase.

Meanwhile in the Senate, Senator Ernesto Herrera said his Committee on Labor is likely to file a bill for a P10 wage hike.

Laurel, Enrile Alliance Said Taking Shape

HK100709 Hong Kong AFP in English 0656 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Manila, Oct 10 (AFP)—The alliance of rightist opposition leader Senator Juan Ponce Enrile and Vice-President Salvador Laurel is taking shape and their respective parties may merge before local elections next January, a close associate and partymate of Mr. Enrile said here Saturday.

Renato Cayetano, a close associate of Mr. Enrile and an unsuccessful Senate candidate of his Grand Alliance for Democracy (GAD), said the meetings between representatives of Mr. Enrile and Mr. Laurel were going on and that their respective parties may be merged before the January 18 local elections.

The two parties would likely merge under the banner of the previously divided Nacionalista Party (NP), to which both Mr. Enrile and Mr. Laurel belonged, until deposed president Ferdinand Marcos declared martial law in 1972, Mr. Cayetano said.

He said the merger was facilitated by Mr. Laurel's resignation from his concurrent post of Foreign Affairs Secretary last month, paving the way for the exit of Mr. Laurel's United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) party from the ruling coalition of President Corazon Aquino.

However, he denied that the alliance had anything to do with the ongoing political crisis, centred largely on a reported alliance by rightist politicians and military renegades to topple the government.

The alliance of Mr. Laurel and Mr. Enrile, both right-wing leaders who have criticized Mrs. Aquino's handling of the communist insurgency, has widely been rumoured to be in the offing but both men have denied meeting with each other.

Thailand

SRV Urged To Release Detained Fishermen

BK101152 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] The Foreign Ministry summoned the Vietnamese charge d'affaires for a meeting and asked him to tell the Vietnamese Government to expedite the release of over

200 Thai fishermen in Vietnamese detention as the Thai Government had already paid a fine of over 7 million baht. Somphan Kokilanon, acting director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Department, reported to newsmen at noon yesterday:

[Begin recording] Regarding the Thai fishermen detained by Vietnam, on 7 October the acting deputy director general of the Political Department, Wit Rayananon, summoned the Vietnamese charge d'affaires and embassy counselor, Tran Viet Tan, for a meeting. Thailand presented him with a cheque of \$293,550 as requested by Vietnam as a fine and fee for the release on 25 August of 285 Thai fishermen. The deputy director general of the Political Department also discussed other matters with the Vietnamese charge d'affaires. First, Thailand requested Vietnam to free some 243 other Thai fishermen whom Vietnam claimed to have arrested in Minh Hai Province. Second, Thailand requested Vietnam to free three Thai fishermen who arrived in Vietnam with four Cambodian and Hong Kong nationals aboard *Minh Hai III* or *Rung Wari* boat. The Thai ambassador in Vietnam was informed by the director general of the Vietnamese Customs Department that the case would be handled before September, but no progress had been made. [end recording]

USSR Official Says SRV Cannot Be Pressured

BK100046 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
10 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] While praising the Soviet Union for its efforts to reduce conventional and nuclear arsenals around the globe, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan yesterday urged Moscow to use its influence to effect a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea.

Minister Prapaht made the call during talks with Avgust E. Voss, Nationality Chairman of the Supreme Soviet.

Mr Praphat said Thailand is happy that the United States and the Soviet Union are in the process of agreeing to reduce short- and medium-range missiles in Europe and expressed hope that the same could be done with the nuclear forces in the Asia-Pacific region.

If the Soviet Union and other countries can reduce their military capabilities, such a move would go a long way in creating peace and stability in the region, he said.

Minister Praphat added that since the Soviet Union reduced its fleet strength in the North Sea, Thailand hoped the reduction would not mean an increase in the Soviet naval strength in the Asia-Pacific region.

Since the Soviet Union is willing to reduce its military capabilities, it should do the same in this region, Mr Praphat said, adding that it should also help resolve the Kampuchean conflict by urging Vietnam to withdraw.

Mr Voss said, however, the Soviet Union was not in a position to pressure Vietnam but believed that a solution to the Kampuchean problem could be achieved through dialogue between all parties concerned.

Impact of Sino-Soviet Relations on SRV Viewed

BK111023 Bangkok *Voice of Free Asia in Thai*
1030 GMT 7 Oct 87

[Station commentary: "Normalization of Sino-Soviet Relations Will Have Repercussions on Vietnam"]

[Text] After Vietnam occupied Cambodia and China punished it in early 1979, China has been maintaining pressure through military, diplomatic, and economic strategies to force Vietnam to pull out from Cambodia. China has been trying to mount military pressure on Vietnam from two fronts—along the Sino-Vietnamese border and through support given to the Cambodian resistance against Vietnam. China has tried to make Vietnam realize that its military measures against Vietnam are directed against the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia. It also wants Vietnam to realize that it is a waste of natural resources to maintain troops in Cambodia, and that Vietnam should instead use that huge quantity of resources for the development of Vietnam itself.

Sino-Soviet talks to normalize relations, which have been going on since early 1982, have produced no satisfactory results since the Soviet Union has refused to solve the three fundamental problems—namely, to reduce the size of its troops posted along the Sino-Soviet border and pull out troops from Mongolia, to pull out from Afghanistan, and to end support given to Vietnam in its occupation of Cambodia. There are three factors which can influence efforts to normalize Sino-Soviet relations. They are: U.S. conduct, domestic difficulties in the Soviet Union, and economic needs in China. If it accepts a compromise with China, the Soviet Union may agree to eliminate one of the three problems blocking normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. What is possible is that the Soviet Union may reduce support to Vietnam in a bid to improve relations with China. What is also possible is that the Soviet Union may develop relations with ASEAN.

There are three major factors supporting such a theory. First, Chinese Leader Deng Xiaoping kept repeating that the obstacle that is the easiest for the Soviet Union to remove, since it would not affect Soviet security, is to stop giving aid in the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia. The Chinese leadership, meanwhile, does not expect the Soviet Union to meet their three demands.

Second, Soviet security would not be affected by a reduction of Soviet assistance to Vietnam as Vietnam has no common border with the Soviet Union.

Third, Soviet facilities at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang air base would not contribute to Soviet military power in time of war—that means, conventional war. The facilities at Cam Ranh Bay are useful to the Soviet Union only in peacetime, by serving as a military intelligence center and port of call for Soviet ships patrolling between the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean. The Soviet naval fleet at Cam Ranh Bay cannot be compared to the U.S. 7th Fleet in the Philippines. The Soviet facilities in Vietnam are vulnerable to swift attacks by the U.S. power from its bases in the Philippines or Guam island. Moreover, it is difficult for Soviet supplies to reach Cam Ranh Bay because of the 2,000 nautical miles passage without air protection and prone to risks in Japanese waters.

On the contrary, if it agrees to a level of compromise with China, the Soviet Union may be able to strike a balance in relations with the United States through China. At least, it will no longer have to face problems on two fronts, that is, China and the United States.

Taking into consideration Soviet internal problems, especially its economic difficulties, a reconciliation with China will allow the Soviet Union to lessen its military burden. Thus, the Soviet Union will be able to fully utilize its natural resources for national development. Apparently what Soviet leader Gorbachev is doing is trying to reduce the Soviet burden in helping its satellite states. The Soviet Union has to spend \$40 billion annually for this. Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok and the fact that the Soviet Union agreed to discuss Cambodia and Afghanistan with China at the ninth round of Sino-Soviet talks on normalization of relations in mid-October 1986 reflects the importance of China's policy on Southeast Asia.

All this has been outlined to point out the fact that between China and Vietnam it is more likely for the Soviet Union to chose China because China is linked to the Soviet global strategy. Any friendship or support that the Soviet Union gets from China will enhance Soviet bargaining power in relations with the United States.

The Vietnamese leadership should think of this fact, and cooperate with ASEAN in a bid to achieve a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia. This is better than pursuing a policy servile to the Soviet Union that only makes Vietnam an extra part in Sino-Soviet relations. The Soviet Union can abandon Vietnam anytime if Vietnam's presence affects the gains the Soviet Union could have from relations with China and the United States.

PRK Demilitarized Border Plan Rejected

BK100038 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
10 Oct 87 p 5

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday flatly rejected the latest proposal by Phnom Penh calling for Thai-Kampuchean talks to bring internationally supervised peace to the nations' shared border.

Somphan Kokilanon, the ministry's acting spokesman, said Thailand could not accept the proposal because it is not directly involved in the war in Kampuchea.

Somphan added that it is a long-standing Thai policy not to accept the idea of a demilitarized zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border

He said that the presence of Thai troops at the border area is a domestic affair and is solely a Thai decision, not subject to any foreign control.

The proposal called for the opening of direct or indirect negotiations to transform the Kampuchean-Thai border into a border of peace and friendship in accordance with procedures agreed upon by the countries, including international control and supervision.

Thailand has asked Vietnam to withdraw its troops from the Thai border but Hanoi has ignored the request, the spokesman said.

The other elements in the latest proposal included general elections in the presence of foreign observers following Vietnam's withdrawal; establishment of a coalition government to build an independent, democratic, non-aligned country; an international conference to guarantee any future settlement; Kampuchea's independence; and peace in Southeast Asia.

Somphan said the five-point proposal was in response to Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk's initiatives. He said Thailand was studying proposals for peace talks among the four Kampuchean groups in the conflict.

The Phnom Penh government and Vietnam recently have been trying to entice Sihanouk into a settlement because he remains the most popular political figure in Kampuchea nearly 18 years after he was deposed in a military coup.

Sihanouk has invited Kampuchean premier Hun Sen for talks in Paris in November or December. Previous attempts by Sihanouk to meet with Phnom Penh officials were knocked down by his resistance partners.

The new Kampuchean peace plan came as the UN considers the ASEAN-sponsored resolution on Kampuchea, due for a vote in the UN General Assembly on Monday. ASEAN and its friends have intensified their diplomatic efforts to ensure that the UN vote on the resolution will be sustained.

Daily Views Food Shortage in Indochina

BK121005 Bangkok *SIAM RAT* in Thai 9 Oct 87 p 12

[Chaiwat Yonpiam "report": "Indochina and Food Shortages"]

[Text] Rainfall for this cultivation has been late and too little, causing concern about the possibility of an acute food shortage in the future as the reserves of rice, the

major staple of people in Southeast Asia, are depleted. The Indochinese countries—Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia—appear to be the countries most affected if that situation arises.

Foreign news reports have regularly acknowledged cultivation failure: first in Vietnam, then in the part of Cambodia controlled by Vietnam, and lately in Laos. Vientiane reported last week that its rice harvest this year was very small and the newly planted crop had to be pampered quite a bit. All this highlights the calamity that has spread throughout Indochina.

In Vietnam's case, the Hanoi mass media has openly and frankly discussed Vietnam's economic problems for the past year, possibly in a "glasnost" manner following in the footsteps of its big brother, the Soviet Union. A recent *Nhan Dan* editorial discussed the pitiful Vietnamese economy, noting the severe shortage of essential commodities and their wildly fluctuating prices because prices were based on daily rumors. It reported that, in 1 day, prices of pork and beef increased by one-quarter over the previous day, while the price of seasoning powder rose by one-half. Inflation was not the only reason for the price fluctuation, it is also the result of the fear of a food shortage. A greater concern is that the food shortage will spread to Vietnam's smaller brothers, Laos and Cambodia, as well.

This year rice production in Cambodia amounted to less than half of the past year. The break in rainfall during May and August was the culprit; it also caused the same problem in northern and southern Vietnam. The rice cultivation acreage in Vietnam had to be reduced by half due to the scarcity of rainfall and the remaining cultivation had to cope with the threat of insects and plant diseases. The disaster of the agricultural crisis caused great concern among Vietnamese economic reform planners. Foreign visitors to Vietnam have often reported about the poverty suffered by the Vietnamese citizens and the shaky Vietnamese national economy. There is high inflation, which *Nhan Dan* has already admitted; unemployment, which affects some 1 million people annually; and siphoning of basic commodities into black markets where exorbitant prices are charged or where buyers must pay with foreign currency.

Vietnam has not been able to effectively develop its marketing system, making it incapable of delaying or cushioning the failure of the newly planned economic system. The piecemeal implementation of the new economic reform is what has worsened the problem because the state cannot prevent exploitation by traders when shortages arise.

An apparent solution to this problem lies in removing the fear of shortages among the Vietnamese people. This means importing essential goods that are in short supply to meet the demands.

It is common knowledge that the rice bought by the Soviet Union from Thailand goes to Vietnam to meet shortages there. Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia can not gain access to the international rice market because of a shortage of foreign exchange. Vietnam itself is practically isolated as far as trade outside the socialist bloc because of the foreign boycott brought on by its military occupation of Cambodia.

These events could serve as an indicator for the future. The possibility of a settlement of part of the Indochinese problem, the main concern of the noncommunist countries in Southeast Asia, may not be that far away.

PRC State Councillor Arrives for Visit

*BK100859 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese
10 Oct 87 p 4*

[Text] Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu and his eight-member delegation arrived in Bangkok yesterday afternoon aboard a CAAC [Civil Aviation Administration of China] plane for a week-long friendly visit to Thailand at the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin.

During his visit, Gu Mu will observe Thailand's economic, agricultural, foreign investment, and trade affairs. He will pay a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila on 15 October to exchange views on strengthening cooperation between the two nations and on international issues of mutual concern. The local Overseas Chinese communities planned to organize a grand reception to welcome Gu Mu and his delegation.

The Chinese state councillor and his delegation were welcomed at Don Muang Airport yesterday by Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin, senior Foreign Ministry officials, and local Overseas Chinese community leaders.

Daily Welcomes Policy on Dalai Lama

*BK091301 Bangkok XING XIAN RIBAO in Chinese
7 Oct 87 p 1*

[Editorial: "Thailand's Refusal To Grant Entry to the Dalai Lama Is a Wise and Correct Stand"]

[Text] According to an AP dispatch from Bangkok on 5 October, a Thai Foreign Ministry official disclosed on Monday that the Thai Government has denied entry to the Dalai Lama, an exiled Tibetan Buddhist spiritual leader.

The Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "Thai embassies and consulates were told recently not to grant an entry visa to the Dalai Lama."

The announcement by the Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman obviously reflects a wise decision made by the Thai Government. The Dalai Lama is currently in the United States to carry out political activities for his "Tibetan

Independence" scheme. Simultaneously, riots demanding "Tibetan independence" took place in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa on 27 September and 1 October.

The Chinese Embassy in the United States and the PRC Commission on Nationalities Affairs have voiced deep concern over the Dalai Lama's political activities in the United States and opposed the U.S. Congress' measures on the so-called Tibet issue.

The official Chinese newspaper, *Remin Ribao*, has carried commentaries following the riots carried out by a small group of people in Lhasa calling for "Tibetan independence." The Chinese-language dailies in Bangkok have also run commentaries on this serious political incident, and several foreign news agencies have carried reports on the Dalai Lama's political activities in the United States. This issue has certainly drawn the attention of the international community. Since Thailand maintains good relations with China, it must automatically pay greater attention to this issue.

Asked whether the Dalai Lama was denied entry to Thailand because of the bloody riot in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa, the Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "That seems to be the reason."

If this is indeed the case, then the decision made by the Thai Government is absolutely correct.

A Bangkok paper quoted a Foreign Ministry official as saying that if the Dalai Lama was allowed to visit Thailand, it would be an embarrassment for the Thai Government in maintaining the friendly relations with Beijing. Any countries which maintain normal cooperation and friendly relations must respect each other and not interfere in each others' internal affairs. This is a correct stand which obeys the laws of international relations.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, Thailand and China have greatly developed their relations on the basis of mutual benefit and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and have continuously strengthened their mutually harmonious relations, which is beneficial to regional security and to peace.

The Thai Foreign Ministry official reaffirmed that "Thailand recognizes China as a sovereign state, and does not interfere in China's internal affairs." This correct stand is the major reason for denying entry to the Dalai Lama, who is engaging in "Tibetan independence" political activities.

International opinion and views on "human rights" issues cannot be judged solely on some countries' attitude and behavior. Every country has its own sovereignty and rights; therefore, their internal affairs cannot be interfered in by other countries. As for the United States, which has always used "human rights" as a foreign policy technique, the Washington authorities

seem to have woken up after having been strongly condemned by China and criticized by just public opinion over the Dalai Lama's political activities in the United States. Speaking on the U.S. stand on the Lhasa riot on Monday, the White House spokesman said that Tibet is part of China. However, a few U.S. Congressmen still have not admitted their mistake in supporting the Dalai Lama's political activities in the United States.

For these reasons, we very much respect the Thai Government's just stand on denying entry to the Dalai Lama. From this, we can foresee a still brighter future for the Thai-Chinese relations.

Spokesman on Crown Prince's Japan Visit

BK101326 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
9 Oct 87 pp 1, 16

[Text] Spokesman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives Phiraphan Phalusuk said on 8 October that the committee had held a special meeting to discuss overseas visits by the royal family, following what happened during the crown prince's visit to Japan, and to check into the role of our government. On 6 October, the chairman of the committee issued an urgent letter prior to the statement by of the crown prince advising that the problem be settled.

Phiraphan said that Foreign Ministry officials explained to the committee what had happened and said that the ministry had not remained idle concerning this sensitive matter; the Foreign Ministry requested from the Japanese Government the facts of the incident. Both sides have realized the nature of the mistakes. Following the advice of the crown prince, the Foreign Ministry and the Japanese Government have been trying to resolve the problem and create a good understanding between the Thai and Japanese peoples.

Phiraphan said that the Foreign Ministry will report the development to the crown prince for his advice; the matter will then be reported to the public. Foreign Ministry officials also told the committee that the ministry will propose measures to the government to prevent such an occurrence in future overseas visits by the royal family.

A source disclosed to *Matichon* that the Foreign Ministry stressed to the committee that it had moved quickly following the incident by coordinating with the office of the royal household in checking into the matter. Last week, Deputy Foreign Minister Second Lieutenant Praphat Limpaphan met with the Japanese charge d'affaires; they met again on 7 October. Views were exchanged and an understanding was reached. Japan was touched by the crown prince's request to end the controversy. Japan is considering steps to be taken to end the matter nicely. This might come in the form of a statement or an audience with the crown prince to apologize to him.

"Besides, the Foreign Ministry is proposing measures to improve coordination by agencies handling overseas visits at high levels, especially when it concerns members of the royal family. There should be a direct and better coordination with the office of the royal household concerning arrangement of the trips. A working committee will be set up for each trip. The proposal will be made to the foreign minister after his return from abroad for further forwarding to the prime minister," the source said.

Australian Minister on Refugee Resettlement

BK130035 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
13 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] The Australian Government is committed to resettling Indochinese refugees from Thailand and other first asylum countries in Southeast Asia until the refugee problem is solved, an Australian minister for immigration said yesterday.

Michael Young, minister for immigration, local government and ethnic affairs, said Australia will continue to play its role in taking Indochinese refugees for resettlement.

Australia will this year take 2,140 Indochinese refugees from Thailand, he told a press conference at the Regent Bangkok Hotel.

For 1987/88, Canberra is expected to receive 120,000 migrants from all over the world, 10 percent of which will benefit from the refugee programme, the minister said.

He said former Indochinese refugees resettled in Australia increasingly seek to bring their relatives remaining in camps in Southeast Asia to Australia through immigration channels rather than the refugee programme.

He said the Australian Government favours the changing trend.

He said 90 percent of 100,000 Indochinese refugees resettled in Australia since 1975 has gained citizenship.

As in other major Western resettlement countries, those who enter Australia as an immigrant will be ineligible for government assistance.

Young, who arrived here during the weekend, yesterday met with Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan, Deputy Interior Minister Sawai Patthano, deputy chief of National Security Council Khachatphai Burutphat, and S.A.M.S. Kibria, special representative of the UN secretary general for Kampuchean humanitarian assistance programmes.

Young also visited Khao I-Dang, a camp of 21,000 Khmer refugees in Prachin Buri Province, and Phanat Nikhom processing and transit centre in Chon Buri Province during the weekend.

Young declined to comment on the Thai Government's policy to close Khao I-Dang and move the Khmers to less-safe border encampments.

He leaves today for Tokyo and will proceed to Hong Kong before returning to Canberra.

Vietnam

MIA Claims Labeled Political Provocation

OW101723 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT
10 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 10—*Quan Doi Nhan Dan* today says that the claim of John Rowland, U.S. Democrat representative, that there are 70 servicemen and six journalists of the United States still detained in Indochina is a political provocation aimed at poisoning U.S.-Vietnamese relations.

The paper says:

"The Vietnamese side has many times made it clear that there is no (no) American kept in Vietnam. On the other hand, it has many times returned remains of American MIA's and given the U.S. side the latest information and documents about other MIA's.

Many Americans who came to Vietnam have affirmed that Vietnam has shown its goodwill in solving this humanitarian issue. The U.S. Government itself and public opinion have appreciated Vietnam's efforts in solving the MIA issue. During the visit to Vietnam in early last August by General John Vessey, special envoy of the U.S. President, Vietnam and the United States reached an agreement on some concrete measures aimed at accelerating the process of searching for missing americans and U.S. responsibility to meet some humanitarian concerns of Vietnam. Public opinion considers this to be the first encouraging sign in the Vietnamese-U.S. relations.

All men of conscience have seen that the United States not only has to bear full responsibility for the tragic death of tens of thousands of Americans in Vietnam but also has to bear responsibility for the heavy consequences caused to the Vietnamese people and other Indochinese peoples in their bloody war of aggression.

Nevertheless, the U.S. Government has not only shown no sign of goodwill in solving those humanitarian issues but also turned a deaf ear to the political provocation of John Rowland."

Quan Doi Nhan Dan concludes:

"It is clear that some rightist forces in the United States are still working to prevent the implementation of the recent Vietnamese-U.S. agreement, including the U.S. response to some humanitarian concerns of Vietnam."

U.S. Congressman Criticized

*BK111549 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 11 Oct 87*

[Text] Under the title "An Ill-Intentioned Deed," the paper *Nhan Dan* in its commentary today said:

According to VOA, at a recent news conference in Washington U.S. Representative John Rowland, Democrat, tried to create a stir by making public the so-called list of 70 U.S. soldiers and 6 journalists still detained alive in Indochina.

Obviously, this kind of publication of false documents is a very familiar trick in the United States. Mr. Rowland could in no way provide concrete and accurate evidence.

The Vietnamese side has on many occasions confirmed that not a single U.S. prisoner is still being detained. Moreover, broad sections of world public opinion have clearly realized that the Vietnamese Government, implementing its humanitarian policy, has returned to the U.S. many remains of U.S. servicemen found in the country and has supplied it with valuable information about MIA's.

We have also created favorable conditions for a number of U.S. delegations to come and seek the truth about the MIA issue. Both sides have agreed on a number of points in an effort to accelerate the search for missing U.S. servicemen and the implementation of a number of humanitarian issues in Vietnam by the U.S.

It can be said that we have tried our best in an effort to contribute to solving the MIA issue. This effort on the part of the Vietnamese has already been recognized and highly appreciated by the U.S. Government and people.

What is the purpose of this act by a member of the House of Representatives and the ruling U.S. party now that the atmosphere has just been improved thanks to a recent agreement between the Vietnamese and U.S. on a solution to the settlement of a number of humanitarian issues of mutual concern? Worth noting is the fact that Mr Rowland has affirmed that this is a secret list provided by the Pentagon's intelligence agency itself.

It is crystal clear that there still exist elements in the United States that stubbornly try to swim against the tide. They deliberately try to oppose the trend toward dialogue, distort the truth about Vietnam's goodwill, and nurture a dark scheme aimed at destroying the positive factors that have just developed in Vietnamese-U.S. relations.

It is certain that this act by Mr. Rowland will only make the search for information about missing U.S. servicemen difficult and will poison U.S.-Vietnamese relations.

China Asked To Help Find Missing Plane, Pilot

*BK131033 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 13 Oct 87*

[Text] Nguyen Phuong Vu, head of the China Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, met the Chinese Charge d'Affaires (Yang Keomin) in Hanoi on 8 October to ask the Chinese side to help Vietnam search for a plane that had strayed due to bad weather and its pilot. Mr Nguyen Phuong Vu said the aircraft was on a regular training flight; it did not carry any kind of weapons and strayed due to bad weather on 5 October 1987.

Mr Nguyen Phuong Vu said: Vietnam and China are neighboring countries and have a common borderline. In the past few years, Vietnam on many occasions helped to create favorable conditions for the Chinese side to seek Chinese vessels and planes that have met with accidents in Vietnam. He said that on 15 April 1979, a Chinese combat plane that flew deep over Vietnamese territory crashed on Truc Phu village, Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province—100 km south of Hanoi and about 200 km from the Sino-Vietnamese border. The Vietnamese side has taken the initiative in informing China of this incident and handed over to the Chinese side the remains of the pilot.

Radio Carries Troop Withdrawal Announcement

*BK101131 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 11 Oct 87*

[Text] On Sunday 11 October, the SRV Defense Ministry issues this communique:

Implementing the statement of the three Indochinese countries' summit in January 1983, the SRV Government and the PRK Government have agreed to partially withdraw the volunteer Vietnamese troops from Cambodia in 1987.

Units to be withdrawn in this sixth withdrawal are units of the 94th and 99th divisional groups. The 94th divisional group will withdraw one infantry division, two brigades, and some subordinate units. The 99th divisional group will withdraw two infantry brigades and some subordinate units.

These units will return to Vietnam by roads and waterways. The sixth withdrawal of volunteer Vietnamese troops from Cambodia will be organized in November in the presence of foreign observers.

Reaction to PRK's 8 October Proposal

BK100445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 9 Oct 87

[10 October NHAN DAN editorial: "A Major Initiative of Shining Goodwill Concerning a Political Solution to the Cambodia Issue"]

[Text] The PRK's statement on a political solution to the Cambodia issue, made public on 8 October, is attracting special attention from the public. This is truly an important new initiative reflecting the PRK's great goodwill and high sense of responsibility for its country's destiny and regional situation. The statement is a comprehensive presentation of the PRK Government's stand on resolving the domestic as well as the international aspect of the Cambodia issue, thereby contributing to ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

This five-point statement provides a solid framework for a political solution that responds to the Cambodian people's earnest aspirations and conforms to the trend of our time. Implementing its policy of national reconciliation, the PRK is prepared to meet with Prince Norodom Sihanouk as well as the leaders of other opposition groups to discuss a solution of peace and national reconciliation to the Cambodia issue. It is ready to reserve for Prince Sihanouk a high position in the organ of state leadership compatible with his contributions to the cause of peace, national reconciliation, and national independence. It welcomes the return of opposition individuals and groups, with the exception of Pol Pot and some of his close associates, to participate in national construction.

Concerning the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, the statement clearly points out: The complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia will be paired with the end of the supply of aid and the use of foreign territory against the PRK as well as the cessation of all intervention in Cambodia. Following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, general elections will be held in the presence of foreign observers, then a coalition government will be set up to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, and non-aligned Cambodia having friendly relations with its neighbors and all countries in the world.

The PRK calls for direct or indirect talks aimed at making the Cambodia-Thailand border a peaceful and friendly one under international control and supervision. It is prepared to hold talks with international organizations and parties concerned on the voluntary, organized, and orderly repatriation of the Cambodian refugees currently living in refugee camps inside Thailand.

To guarantee the agreements already reached and to ensure the independence of Cambodia and peace in Southeast Asia, the PRK calls for the convening of an international conference with the participation of the

two opposing Cambodian sides, the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, the Soviet Union, China, India, France, the United States, Britain, and other countries which have contributed to the peaceful settlement of the Cambodia issue and to peace in Southeast Asia.

Coming in the wake of the statements on its policy of national reconciliation and its readiness to participate in a meeting between the Cambodian parties concerned, the PRK's 8 October statement on a political solution to the Cambodia issue once again demonstrates its correct stand, goodwill, and real wish to seek a peaceful solution to the Cambodia issue for the sake of its people's supreme interests, with due consideration given to the interests of all parties concerned.

All those who have closely followed the situation must have noted that over the past 8 years Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia have always done their utmost to promote dialogue and to contribute to the search for a political solution to the Cambodia issue. However, all their efforts have met with opposition from forces that prefer confrontation. The other side has sought by all means to undermine the Cambodian people's revival, adamantly demanding the unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese troops while clinging to its scheme of reimposing the rule of the genocidal Pol Pot clique on the land of Angkor. Moreover, it has also resorted to military pressure and political and economic blockade in an attempt to impose its stand on the Indochinese countries. However, one after another all of its ugly attempts have failed. The real situation in Cambodia has constantly improved. It is the PRK's growth in all fields that has allowed Vietnam to withdraw part of its army volunteers from Cambodia each year. The public no longer has any doubt about the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops by 1990, and this will be a victory for both the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia.

Meanwhile, the trend for dialogue in the region has developed incessantly. Recent developments have shown positive new signs in conformity with the common wish for an early, correct political solution to the outstanding regional problems. Persisting in their extremely constructive policy of peace, recently the three Indochinese have once again put forth a series of important initiatives and proposals. The agreement reached in Ho Chi Minh City on 29 July 1987 between Vietnam, representing the Indochinese countries, and Indonesia, acting on behalf of the ASEAN countries; the PRK's 27 August 1987 statement on the policy of national reconciliation; and the PRK's 28 September 1987 statement welcoming Prince Sihanouk's initiative for a meeting of the Cambodian sides have been practical measures and significant steps strongly promoting the trend toward dialogue for finding a solution to the Cambodia issue and to achieve peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This trend toward dialogue is also clearly in evidence at the 42d session of the UN General Assembly despite the fact that there still are some discordant and unwise voices at this forum.

In the present situation, the PRK's 8 October five-point statement is obviously an important contribution to the efforts of the parties concerned to quickly find a satisfactory solution and eventually to build a truly peaceful, independent, neutral, and prosperous Cambodia for the happiness of all Cambodian families.

As the close neighbor and intimate friend of the Cambodian people, the Vietnamese people warmly welcome and fully support this well-meaning five-point statement of the PRK. We hope that all the parties concerned will respond to this initiative with concrete acts. For its part, Vietnam will join the countries concerned in making incessant efforts to promote dialogue in order to find a peaceful solution to the Cambodia issue and to make positive contributions to the cause of peace, stability, and development in Southeast Asia and the world.

Cambodian Envoy Meets Press

OW092030 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 9 Oct—Kampuchan ambassador to Vietnam Tep Henn held a press conference here today to introduce the statement issued on October 8 by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on its proposal for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Speaking at the conference, the Kampuchean ambassador said that the five-point statement was prompted by the PRK Government's high sense of responsibility toward the Kampuchean nation, its good will and desire for a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

He stressed that the Kampuchean Government was confident that with joint effort and good will of parties concerned a satisfactory solution to the Kampuchean problem could be reached. This solution, he said, would conform to the interests of Kampuchea and bring about stability for Kampuchea, Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole, thus contributing to world peace.

Western Media Comments

BK120912 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Soon after the PRK made public its 8 October declaration on a political solution to the Cambodian problem, the western news media carried reports and commentaries on it.

The BBC pointed out: This is the latest peace initiative and the strongest indication so far that the PRK and Vietnam are seriously considering a dialogue with Prince

Sihanouk. The PRK's declaration gives special emphasis to the contribution of Mr Sihanouk and confirms that the PRK will not only meet Mr Sihanouk but also reserve a high position for him in the future coalition government. According to the BBC, the timing for the release of this latest declaration indicates that there is a good chance for a meeting between Mr Sihanouk and Chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers Hun Sen. The BBC disclosed that Mr Sihanouk had told the French news agency AFP that the speech made on his behalf at the 42d UN General Assembly did not reflect his stance but only the Khmer Rouge's viewpoints. The BBC noted: The PRK Government's five-point proposal for the holding of an international conference on the Cambodian problem is similar to the one made by Mr Sihanouk on the need for an international conference of the type of the 1954 and 1961 Geneva conferences on the Indochinese problem.

Reporting from New York, the French new agency AFP remarked that after an 8-year stalemate, the coming months will be very important for the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

Czechoslovak Press Comments

OW121559 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 12—The Czechoslovak radio and television on October 5 gave large coverage to the five-point proposal of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea for a solution to the Kampuchean issue.

The paper *Rude Pravo* frontpaged a commentary entitled "The Way Out of the Impasse".

The paper stressed:

"The present political situation has opened the possibility to resolve the Kampuchea issue and Southeast Asia which has deadlocked over the past eight years. The five-point solution proposed by the People's Republic of Kampuchea conforms to the policy of national reconciliation, peace and independence of Kampuchea."

Many papers on Oct. 10 carried commentaries bringing out the important significance of the statement of the P.R.K. which has created conditions to ensure for the people a stable and peaceful life to build the country and to advance toward the settlement of the Kampuchea issue through the channel of negotiation, national reconciliation, fruitful international cooperation and good neighbourliness.

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